The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,097—New Series.
BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[illegible]ERING'S
[illegible]HAGEN
BRANDY.
[illegible]pectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]AR AND ORIENTAL [illegible]PANY.

[illegible]RTURES FOR EUROPE.

		Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	T. F. Creery	10th Sept.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
[illegible]	[illegible]	C. L. Daniel	25th „
[illegible]	[illegible]4	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
[illegible]	[illegible]2	W. A. Wheler	9th „
[illegible]	[illegible]25	J. I. Parfitt	16th „
[illegible]	[illegible]362	C. L. Daniel	23rd „
[illegible]	[illegible]7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* C[illegible]	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	28th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 2, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz,	4,259	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th Spet., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 2,022 tons, on the 9th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 9th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

The **ROVER** has set the Fashion to the World.
"THE CYCLIST."

The ROVER the Pioneer of the present-day Cycle.

In quiet nook, by purling stream,
Sequestered glade, or shady alley,
Awhile, in meadows sweet I dream,
Betwixt the uplands and the valley,
I meet you, ever, thing of joy,
By sad sea-sands or dew-kissed clover,
And feel that life has no alloy
For him who doth possess a ROVER.

ROVER CYCLES
FITTED WITH
DUNLOP TYRES.

ROVER CYCLE Co., LD.,
(Late J. Starley & Co., Ld.)
METEOR CYCLE WORKS, COVENTRY.
LONDON : 5, Holborn Viaduct, E. C.
157, New Bond Street, W.
55, Farringdon Street, (Repairs Dept.)
PARIS : 47, Avenue Parmentier.

The IMPERIAL ROVER . . A Classic Mount.

THE ROVER IS THE KING OF SAFETIES.
The Irish Cyclist.

AGENTS :

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ART OF TAKING A WIFE. Rs. 2-10.
By Paolo Mantegazzi.

CONTENTS : Prologue. – Marriage in Modern Society.—Sexual Choice in Marriage—The art of choosing well.—Age and Health.—Physical Sympathy—Race and Nationality.—The Harmony of Feelings—Harmony of Thoughts—The Financial Question in Marriage—The Incidents and Accidents of Marriage.—Hell.—Purgatory.—Paradise.

The whole work is alive with literary taste and the English publishers are to be sincerely congratulated and thanked for introducing so healthy an exposition to English readers. It cannot be questioned that the number of those readers will be legion."—"Sun."

"CELIBATES," BY GEORGE MOORE, Rs. 2-8.

"Excessively clever."—"Times."
"These studies are amazingly clever."—"Daily News."
"Patient, faithful and orderly "—"Daily Chronicle."
An able book brutally strong, ruthlessly accurate in some respects, containing passages of masterly analysis.—"Bookman."
A curious and almost unique specimen of our contemporary literature."—"Daily Telegraph."

"ESTHER WATERS," BY GEORGE MOORE, Rs. 2-8.

"The most artistic, the most complete and the most inevitable work of fiction that has been written in England for at least two years."—"A T Q C" in The Speaker."

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia „	50	....	„	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	....	„	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	....	„	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

						Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	....	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	....	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	....	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	....	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	....	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	....	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	....	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		....	„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		....	„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		....	„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		....	„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} **BOMBAY.**

THE PATENT
"MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt them[illegible] in a [illegible] pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

Trufit's Euchrisma
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer
Rimmel's Hair Dye
Eau de Bolot
Fleur de Riz
Royal Powder
Superfine Violet Powder
Pear's Soap
Carbolic Soap
Shaving Soap
Lime Juice and Glycerine
Lubin's Scent, Assorted
Vienna Scent
Florida Water
Rimmel's Pomade
Piver's Eau de Tonic
French Assorted Scent in Boxes
Egg Julep Truefits
Rowland's Kalydor
Bay Rum
Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice
Floriline
Poudre de Riz
Poudre de Java
Vinolia Soap
Terrebene Soap
Pear's Balls of sizes
French Soap, Assorted
Brilliantin
Atkinson's Scent, Assorted
Honey Water
Lavender Water
Glycerine Pomade
Piver's Eau de Oppoponax
Bloom of Roses
Opalin Powder
Extract of Elder Flowers
Golden Hair Wash
Eau de Figaro
Piver's Dentifrice
Champhorated Chalk
Champhorated Myrrh and Chalk
Rose Leaf Powder
Cuticura Soap
Honey Soap
Pear's Otto Rose Soap
Rowland's Maccassar Oil
Cosmetique
Symth and Nephew Scent
Eau de Cologne
Aqua Genova
Photocrome Pomade
Piver's Eau de Rose
Loyd's Euxis
Eau de Toilet
Velontine

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS
MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

A SET
OF SINGLE HARNESS
GUARANTEED OF
ENGLISH TANNED LEATHER,
AND
EVERY ARTICLE
HAND SEWN.

BEST FINISH.
BRASS MOUNTED,
RS. 85,
SILVER MOUNTED,
RS. 110.
CASH OR V. P. P.

CAUTION!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS for PROVISIONING H. M.'s Common Prison and the Government Female Workhouse, from 1st October, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, are invited by the Superintendent of those Institutions and will be received up to noon of the 16th instant.

All particulars with Forms of Tender can be obtained at the office of H. M.'s Common Prison.

H. M.'s Common Prison, Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1897, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the rate of Rupees 70 (Seventy) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 20th instant.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & CO., Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 8th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

AN application has been made to the Honourable High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant of Letters of Administration of the Estate of EDWARD DE SOUZA, late a British subject of Bombay, to EUGENE HARDINGHAM of 54, Elliott Road, in the Town of Calcutta, the Sole surviving grandchild and next of kin of the said deceased, whereupon an order was made for issue of general citation to the lawful next of kin of the deceased to shew cause on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of November next why such grant should [illegible] be made to the said EUGENE HARDINGHAM.

CARRUTHERS [illegible] Co.,
Attorneys for the said Eugene Hardingham.
10, Government Place East, Calcutta, the 6th Sept., 1897.

I JAMES GEORGE STEVENSON, heretofore called and known by the name of JAMES GEORGE BELLAIRS of Chowkoorce Almora, in the North-West Provinces of India Esquire do hereby give public notice that on the 12th day of August, 1897, I did wholly and absolutely renounce and relinquish the use of my said Surname of "BELLAIRS" and then assumed and adopted and determined in all Records, Deeds, Documents, Actions Suits, proceedings and dealings and upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of "JAMES GEORGE STEVENSON" instead of the name of "JAMES GEORGE BELLAIRS" and so that I might at all times thereafter be called known and distinguished by the said name of "JAMES GEORGE STEVENSON" and by such name only.—Dated the 31st day of August, 1897.

JAMES GEORGE STEVENSON,
LATE JAMES GEORGE BELLAIRS.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

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1	Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free..........................	15	12
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..................	17	0
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NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the *Club House*, on FRIDAY, the 10th September, 1897, at 5-30 p. m.

By Order of the Committee,

C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 22nd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & CO., Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 7th Sept, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MAHABLESHWAR CLUB will be held in the Poona Gymkhana, on the 24th September next, at 9 A.M.

CHAS. MONKS,
Honorary Secretary, Mahableshwar Club.

Poona, 22nd August, 1897.

THE NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

[illegible]TICE is hereby given to the Share[illegible]ders of the above Company that at the Meeting of the [illegible]rd of Directors of the above Company, held on the 19th [illegible]stant, it was resolved to make the SECOND CALL of Rs. 250 per Share, and that the same be paid into the registered office of the Company at or before 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 9th September, 1897.

NARANJEE PATEL & CO.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

C. E. A.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE Honorary Secretary of the CIVIL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION desires to inform the Members of the Result of the VOTING upon the question of the reconstitution of the Association upon a larger and more professional basis.

In favour of his proposal for reconstitution the Honorary Secretary has obtained a majority of three-fourths of the Votes as compared with one-fourth against his proposal.

As he does not consider this majority to be large enough to warrant his carrying out his proposed reorganization scheme, and perhaps thereby causing a serious schism amongst the Members; and as he undertook the Honorary Secretaryship in December last on the clear understanding that he was to attempt to reorganise the Association with a view to its conversion into an "INDIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS," professional matters being brought into prominence and service matters taking a secondary place; and as personally he fails to see the utility of keeping things going upon their present lines; he has come to the following decision.

Unless before the 31st of October next, some apparently suitable Member of the Association comes forward with an offer to take things off his hand, he will make over all papers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, to be held at the disposal of the Council of the Association.

HON. SECY.,
Civil Engineers' Association,
(ADDRESS) care of GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 428 OF 1895.

GORDHANDAS KHATAO and MULRAJ KHATAO ....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

C. A. TURNER, GOCULDAS PURSHOTUM, RUNCHORDAS GOCULDAS, MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, PURMANANDAS GOCULDAS, MORARJEE GOCULDAS, MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS and SHAMKOREBAI......Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of January, 1897, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the Defendants C. A. Turner, Goculas Purshotum, Runchordas Goculdas, Mathuradas Goculdas, Purmanandas Goculdas, Morarjee Goculdas and Madhowdas Goculdas, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house thereon erected and built situate lying and being on the West side of Portuguese Church Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing in all Eight hundred and eleven square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Portuguese Church Street, on the West by the property of Goculdhisjee Maharaj, on the North by the property of Chaturbhooj Morarjee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 140 New No. 1159 Old Survey No. 288 New Survey No. 425 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4464-4465-4466-4467 and 4470 and Street Nos. 24, 26, 1, 2, and 3a 6, and which said premises are now occupied by the second third fourth fifth sixth and seventh Defendants and other tenants subject to a charge of Rupees 45 per month for the maintenance of one Heerabai, widow of Vithuldas Purshotum, during her lifetime pursuant to the decree dated eighteenth day of January, One-thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, made in Suit No. 168 of 1891.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Muljee and Raghvjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1897.

(Sd.) A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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T. FRASER,
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..	$	7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

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RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
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(By Order of the Board,)

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

INSU[illegible]

FIRE INSU[illegible]

The NORTHERN ASSURANC[illegible] CAPITAL ....[illegible]
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CA[illegible]TAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.....[illegible]
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSUR[illegible]ANCE Co., CAPITAL......................[illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............[illegible]
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIR[illegible]SURANCE Co., CAPITAL....[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., [illegible] CAPITAL.........[illegible]
The BALOISE FIRE INSURA[illegible] CAPITAL ....[illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURA[illegible] CAPITAL ....[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSU[illegible] Co., CAPITAL..........[illegible]

MARINE INSUR[illegible]

The GENERAL MARINE INSURA[illegible] Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESE[illegible] FUND ....[illegible]
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... " 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... " 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

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Should send for a Copy of the
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UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
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LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
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PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

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Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

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LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m., Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 10-20m., 10-30a. Low water, 3-39m., 4-20a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Organ Recital, Cathedral, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Thursday.)—With effect from to-day, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 34, viz., 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

CHEATING BY A EUROPEAN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Hainsworth charged Charles Moore with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 50, belonging to Mr. W. Carroll. At a refreshment room near the Prince's Dock the complainant tendered a fifty rupee note to the shopkeeper, who said that he had not sufficient change with him. Accused happened to be present and offered to go and fetch the change. He did not return until arrested by the police, to whom a report was made by the complainant. The accused had bought several articles of wearing apparel out of the money thus acquired. He pleaded guilty, and said he intended to raise the money to repay it to complainant. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOY MILL-OPERATIVE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Shunker Sonoo, aged eleven years, employed as a bobbin-boy in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Mills, and residing with his father, who is a malee in the service of a European, at DeLisle Road. On Tuesday morning the deceased, after having had his breakfast, went and sat on a window sill on the first floor of the mill, and began washing his hands. Suddenly he lost his balance, and fell on to the ground below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. He was picked up unconscious, bleeding from the nose and ears, and was conveyed in a mill ambulance to the J. J. Hospital, where the House-Surgeon examined Shunker and pronounced him to be dead. The body was then taken to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RESCUING PRISONERS FROM POLICE CUSTODY.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Varis Sillaram and Baboo Hoosein Haji, both Joolais, on a charge of resisting and inciting others to assault a police lance-naik in the execution of his duty, at Mount Road, on the night of the 23rd ultimo. It appears that on the night in question the policeman was taking two prisoners to the Mazagon lock-up on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner, when, near Narelwady, the two accused and several others came out of a liquor-shop and managed to secure the release of the two men. One of the accused was subsequently arrested, and placed before Mr. W. Webb, who fined him Rs. 50. The present accused were secured by the police on Tuesday. His Worship fined each of the accused Rs. 50, with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Assistant Surgeon F. A. Moos, L. M. & S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, until the return of Dr. Kirtikar, the permanent incumbent.—The latest number of the local "Samachar," states that the bubonic plague has made its appearance in Coorla and Dhanoo (bunder), and the residents of the latter place are leaving for the inland villages in large numbers. A recent official report in the Revenue (Famine) Department states:—"It has also been directed that if it is hereafter found that the influx of indigent people is too great to be provided for in the manner above described (i.e., metal collecting for the roads), a relief-work or works should be opened for them in the Thana District.—Rao Saheb Mahadev Shivram Apte, B. A., Deputy Educational Inspector of the Thana District, has been appointed a member of the Taluka Local Board, Salsette.—A Marwadi shop-keeper died of cholera in the Tembi Street, on Thursday last.

SPORTS AT THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.—The Athletic meeting of the Bishop's High School came off on the parade-ground last Monday evening, and was a great success. Prominent amongst the vast array of cups, watches, lamps, etc., stood a silver challenge shield, the "Jubilee Challenge shield," for the half-mile.—This handsome trophy, which was designed and executed by one of our local jewellers, was won by F. Loveday, who did the distance in 2 min. 30 secs. The same competitor also carried off the cup for the 100 yards, presented by Captain Rooth, Adjutant of the Poona Volunteers, covering the ground in 12½ seconds. The high jump, open to the school, was keenly contested, and was won by G. Chill, who cleared 4 ft. 9 inches—three inches short of his own height. Amongst other events, the donkey race and sack race afforded much amusement. A bicycle race evoked much interest from the spectators. This was won by F. Croley; F. Belcham coming in second. The tug-of-war, boarders vs. dayscholars, concluded the programme. The grand-stand, which had been erected for the Assault-at-Arms, and had been lent to the school by the kindness of the military authorities, was crowded with the parents of the children and friends of the school. Mrs. Rooth kindly gave away the prizes, and received a perfect ovation from the boys at the conclusion of the proceedings. The Volunteer Band was in attendance, and added much to the enjoyment of a most pleasant evening.

KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED BY A TRAM HORSE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Gulabhdas, aged thirty-six years, a religious mendicant, having no fixed place of residence, and maintaining himself by begging about the town. About a quarter to 6 o'clock, on Sunday evening last, a horse, belonging to the Bombay Tramway Company, after having been unharnessed from a car at the tram terminus, at Girgaum, was taken by a syce to a tub of water in the compound of the stables, and while the animal was drinking water, a Gunpattee procession passed the stables with a tom-tom and native music. The horse startled at the music, and bolted in the direction of Thakordwar Road, knocking down in its rapid career several persons, including the deceased. The Girgaum Road was then thronged by a large multitude of people, as a number of Gunpattees were being conveyed by that route in processions to the Chowpatty Sea Face for immersion, and if the animal, which was disturbed by the music, had not been secured by the police, the result would have been still more serious. While the animal was galloping along the road, the deceased, it appears, attempted to cross the road, pulling a truck containing a tin-box. The horse knocked the the deceased down, and tripping over the truck, fell on the man. The animal immediately got up, but before it could run many paces, it was secured by Constable Brewin. The injured man with several others was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment. He succumbed to the injuries on Tuesday last. The House-Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence was returned by the jury.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE following is to-day's programme commencing at 6 o'clock, Mr. Seymour Dove being the organist:—

1. Introduction and Allegro.................Dr. Spark.
2. Air du Dauphin..........Roeckel..........W. T. Best.
3. Ave Maria..........Bach's 1st Prelude...Gounod.
   Arranged for Organ, Violins and Cornet.
4. Recit and Air... "But thou didst not leave his soul in hell" (Messiah) Handel.
   Rev. A. Darby.

Recit. Isaih 53 v. 8.
He was cut off out of the land of the living; for the transgressions of thy people was he stricken.
Psalm 16 v. 10.
But Thou didst not leave his soul in hell, nor didst Thou suffer Thy holy one to see corruption.

5. Romanza ....Housely.

Hymn 23. A. and M. will be sung by the Congregation, after which a Collection will be made, in the Aid of the Organ Fund.

6. Air..........Cujus Animam..............Rossini.
7. Air..........I waited for the Lord Lobegesang..............Mendelssohn.
   Arranged for two Cornets and Organ.
8. Entracte ....A. Thomas.
9. Vienna March ....Scotson Clark.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HOCKEY.

"THE AGA KHAN" HOCKEY CHALLENGE CUP TOURNAMENT.

THE Tournament will take place this year in Bombay during the week ending Saturday, 16th October.
Entries close on 25th September, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee.
Teams should notify the probability of their entering to the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.
Entrance Fee, Rs. 5 per team.
Rules herewith. L. S. HUDSON, Hon. Sec.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY

EXCELLENT rains have been falling in the Madras famine districts during the last few days and it can now be said that their agricultural prospects are, humanly speaking, safe, though the lateness of the season must also be taken into account.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned the following further allotments for famine relief during September:—Durbhanga, Rs. 90,000; Champarun Rs. 59,003.

THE Central Committee's funds were recently augmented by Rs. 48,000, the last instalment of the Lancashire county fund, and yesterday by a remittance of Rs. 11,930, the sixth instalment from the colony of Victoria.

ON Saturday near Dubbi Bazaar, Lahore, a house fell down, burying and killing four men.

THE Maharaja of Durbhanga has offered to subscribe Rs. 4,000 for the erection of a glazed plant house in the gardens of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India at Alipore; the only stipulated condition being that the house be named after himself. The offer has been gratefully accepted by the society, whose thanks have been conveyed to His Highness.

INFORMATION has reached us of a serious assault made in the Cuddapah District, on Mr. Chamier, Salt Inspector, and his peons while endeavouring to effect arrests in the village of Kothapalle. The villagers appeared in large numbers, armed with rice pounders, and overpowered the Government officers. Mr. Chamier, while leading his men, was knocked down and his head was cut open, and several of his men were wounded. The Police have made some arrests.

THE engagement was recently announced of Miss Ada Pritchard to Captain G. P. Ranken, of the Indian Staff Corps, son of the late Colonel Ranken. Miss Ada Pritchard being daughter of the late Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. The marriage was fixed to take place early in October at the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. Eric Campbell Pritchard, and the ceremony was to be performed by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Worcester; but owing to Captain Ranken being summoned to proceed immediately to the Indian Frontier the marriage was solemnised by special license at All Saints' Church, Kensington, at very short notice, and Mrs. Ranken accompanied her husband to Calais. The 24th Punjab Infantry, to to which regiment Captain Ranken is attached, has already been in action.

AN outbreak of lawlessness throughout the United States is feared as a result of the recent astonishing official indorsement of the lynching and shooting of men who assault women. Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, has expressed his regret that murder was not committed by a man whose home was destroyed by an invader. The Governor remitted the man's fine and lamented his defective aim at the intruder. Mrs. Felton, a woman orator, aroused a crowd at Savannah, in the State of Georgia, to wild enthusiasm by declaring that men should defend their wives and daughters as long as ropes and trees could be found, hinting that the law should be ignored where innocent womanhood was outraged by bestial men. The crowd loudly approved the speech, and the meeting broke up amid a furiously enthusiastic scene. The newspapers severely condemn the official indorsement of lawlessness by Governor Atkinson. The *World* says the Governor is an instigator of crime and a dangerous nullifier of the law while the *Sun* says he merits special censure. Grave fears are expressed that an epidemic of lynchings will follow.

AN announcement which appeared in Wednesday morning's papers, says the *World* of August 11th, to the effect that Miss Violet Grey-Egerton had become Lady Romilly at St. George's, Hanover Square, on the previous day, naturally caused a good deal of surprise. Miss Violet Grey-Egerton, who had already been engaged to her present husband some years ago, was to have been married to Mr. Ernest Cunard on Thursday last, and every preparation had been made for the wedding at St. Peter's, Eaton Square. I am told that the only witnesses of Tuesday's ceremony (which, it need hardly be said, was by special licence) were Lord Romilly's solicitor and the bride's lady's maid. In the same paper "Belle" writes:—Of course no letter would be complete without some account of the Grey-Egerton-Romilly marriage. The facts are very simple: Miss Grey-Egerton went out walking the day before with her fiance, Mr. Ernest Cunard, and parted from him in perfect harmony, and they were to have been married immediately, but she could not forget Lord Romilly, who, among the many aspirants for her hand, had been singularly faithful; and so, by the simple method of a special licence, she was married early in the morning at St. George's, Hanover Square, to her old love.

How long, asks a London paper, is the scandal of Hyde Park to endure? Every summer some newspaper publishes a fresh series of complaints and revelations about the disgraceful condition of the Park. Lately the "Morning Post" has taken up the matter; but no fresh information is needed. Every Londoner knows that the Park is a place through which no decent woman, or, for that matter, no decent man, cares to walk after dusk. From a case heard at one of the metropolitan police courts, it is plain that it is also a regular haunt for thieves and loose characters in the day-time. Tramps, criminals, and loafers lie about on the grass—often with their female companions—all day. If the Office of Works cannot protect and police the Park properly, it should be handed over to the County Council. That body does contrive to keep Battersea Park in decent order, and no doubt could do the same for Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

THE Viceroy's personal staff will dwindle to very small dimensions this week. Major C. P. Campbell rejoins his regiment, the Central India Horse, ordered to Kohat; Captain R. E. Grimston's services have been applied for by Major-General Elles as Orderly Officer; Lieutenant R. N. Greathead rejoins "H." Battery Royal Horse Artillery at Umballa, and Lieutenant the Hon. H. Baring, the 4th Hussars, has been attached to the 4th Dragoon Guards at Peshawar.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to whom a set of questions by the Building Commission have been submitted for consideration and suggestions have now replied, forwarding a report drawn up by a special committee of experts appointed for the purpose. The report is an exhaustive one, and contains a large number of excellent suggestions. The special committee held several meetings and devoted a considerable amount of time and attention to the questions placed before them. Their report has been adopted by the Committee of the Chamber. The suggested improvements in the city, the Chamber say, will involve a very large expenditure, but are urgently required, and in fact have become absolutely necessary if Calcutta is to be kept free of epidemic disease. The question of finance is an extremely difficult one, and the Committee of the Chamber agree with the special committee's suggestion that a special committee of experts should be appointed by the Government to consider it. With reference to the opinion of the special committee that the carrying out of the improvements in the streets and buildings and the opening up of congested areas are matters affecting imperial as well as local interests, the Chamber have already expressed their views. They however recognise the futility of any application for help being made to the supreme Government at a moment when there is an unprecedented strain on the imperial revenues; but they desire to draw special attention to the replies given to certain questions, and fully approve the suggestion for the formation of a special committee or court of the Corporation, assisted by competent experts, to administer the Municipal Act and Bye-laws or any Building Act which may hereafter be passed. The proposals for new streets and extensions of existing streets are the result of much careful consideration, and the committee hope it may be found possible before any great length of time has elapsed to set on foot some important improvements in this direction.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A (Middle and Lower Colaba)	0	0	7
B (Dongri)	0	1	28
C (Dhobi Talao & Fanaswadi)	1	1	25
D (Khetwadi)	0	0	9
E (Tarwadi)	1	0	33
F (Parel)	0	0	6
G (Mahim)	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	12
Total	2	4	127
Total to date	12,838	10,822	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	6
Deaths	7

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

On Tuesday last, 41 persons were admitted into the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camps, 23 were discharged, one died, and one was transferred to the J. J. Hospital. There were remaining in the camps, yesterday morning, 145 persons. There were 75 persons in the Pilgrim Shed on Tuesday evening; 222 pilgrims were admitted there on the following day, out of which number 150 were transferred to the Narelwady Camps; so there remained in the Pilgrim shed 146 persons under observation.

INSPECTION IN KOLIWADA.

An inspection was carried out, yesterday, in Mandvie (Koliwada). The inspecting party, yesterday, was composed of Sir James Campbell, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, Chief Medical Officer of the ward, Drs. A. D. Contractor, Jayakar, Bhatwadekar, Dantes, and Chub, sub-medical officers of Mandvie, Chakla, Doongri, and Oomarkhary, respectively. Mr. Khimji Heerji Kayani also accompanied the search party. The party were divided, and separate localities were assigned to each section. The section composed of Sir James Campbell, Drs. Wilkins and Contractor, and Mr. Khimji H. Kayani examined many houses, and noted some as quite unfit for human habitation. The houses were very dark, damp, blind, and built of inflammable materials. Old Bengalpura Street was inspected next. It contains nearly twenty houses, most of which are very dark, ill-ventilated, damp, and over-crowded. Generally the houses are built of inflammable materials, and stand over stables. Two cases were detected and forwarded to the Wari Bunder Hospital.

GORAI.

Had not more suspicious cases of cholera been reported at Gorai, most of the people who have deserted the place would by this time have returned to their homes. Father Madeira, with the help of a peon, lent to him at the instance of Mr. Hudson, is going about the village, giving medicines to such as are in need of the same, and doing his best to have all dirt removed, and dwelling houses and the surroundings thereof kept clean and sweet. Father Madeira thinks that filth and bad water have much to do with the origin and progress of the disease. Government have placed at his disposal tar and other disinfectants, and the villagers on their part are burning logs of wood at different points throughout the village. Father Madeira is grateful for the aid rendered to him by Mr. Hudson. He has at heart the improvement of the sanitary condition of the village.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

THE weekly sports held yesterday were quite a success and the events were perhaps more keenly contested than during the former gatherings. A fine afternoon, a ground in good condition, a good sprinkling of spectators and good entries for all events, all helped to make the meeting a success. The jumping competition fell through owing, either to a wholesome fear of the jumps or a scarcity of horses. It is a pity that men don't try and bring their horses out to school at the weekly sports as the jumps in the big meeting want some getting over and it seems strange that an event like this should go to an outsider, so to speak, when men in Bombay possess horses that with practise should go near winning. The Spiral Hurdle Race, an event that has not been seen on the Maidan before resulted in an exciting finish between Messrs. John and Couvela and the Polo Ball. Flurry produced a fine race between Messrs. John and Fisher, the latter winning by a neck. The tent-pegging only produced 3 sections of whom "the Chota Peg Team" proved successful and the Polo Ball Race was won by Mr. Birkett. A feather in his cap as he had Mr. F. Graham to compete against.

I.—TENT PEGGING BY SECTIONS.

Chota Peg team—Messrs. Webster, Talbot, Hudson and Corbett	1
The Jackal Club—Messrs. Birkett, F. Graham John and Hicks	3
The Scratch Team—Messrs. McCausland, Peile, D. Graham and Fischer	3

II.—POLO BALL FLURRY.

Mr. Fischer	1
Mr. John	2

8 entries.

Spiral Hurdle Race—Mr. John	1
Mr. Couvela	2

8 entries.

Mr. Fischer came down in the Spiral Hurdle Race owing to his pony slipping up. Neither rider or horse was hurt.

II.—POLO BALL RACE.

Mr. Birkett	1
Mr. Fischer	2
Mr. Webster	3

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, when there were also present:—Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, Professor O. V. Muller, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, and Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

GAS PRESSURE REGISTER GAUGES.

The Committee considered copy of letter from the Executive Engineer to the Municipal Commissioner, reporting with reference to the query of Dr. N. N. Katrak as to fixing of gas pressure register gauges on the branch gas mains. The Executive Engineer stated that it was impracticable to fix such gauges. The letter was recorded.

SUIT AGAINST NAVAB KAMAL KHAN.

On the request of the Commissioner the Committee sanctioned the filing of two suits in the Court of Small Causes against Mr. E. J. Cabral, agent for Nawab Kamal Khan, residing at Hyderabad, Deccan, for the recovery of Rs. 3,288-5-4 on account of property tax and notice fees due in respect of property (Grant Buildings), A Ward, Nos. 382 and 383 (1 to 4), Colaba Road; D Ward, No. 2299, Falkland Road; No. 2404, Grant Road; No. 3252 (1 and 2), Mount Pleasant Road.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AMONG MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

The Committee sanctioned the employment of two extra farriers in connection with the foot and mouth disease among the Municipal bullocks. At present, the Health Officer reported, there were 101 bullocks in the Municipal cattle hospital.

PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Next Wednesday being the Parsi New Year's Day, it was resolved to hold the next meeting on Monday, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander E. J. Beaumont, arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon from Rangoon, having left that port on the 24th August, calling at Port Blair on the 29th ultimo. The Dalhousie has been doing the station duty at Rangoon since November 1895. She has come here to be docked for repairs, and will remain in port till 20th October next, when she will commence to carry out the trooping programme, leaving Bombay on the above date, with No. 3 Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery for Cannanore. She experienced fine weather during the voyage

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

WANKANER IN KATHIAWAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Wankaner is without doubt one of the most successfully managed and go-ahead little States in the province. The city is picturesquely situated between the Machhoo and Patalia rivers, which unite immediately below it; and on the west the ground rises in a series of plateaus to a moderately high range of hills more or less clothed with vegetation. The State came under Agency management about sixteen years ago, and for the last thirteen years it has been in charge under the Political Agency, of its present able and energetic Administrator, Rao Bahadur G. N. Laud, to whom in a very large measure is due the prosperity and general state of advancement it now enjoys. It is marvellous what a few years of honest and careful management will effect. The original revenue of the State was under two lakhs. Its present revenue is nearly three lakhs, while it has risen considerably above this in some years—and notwithstanding that over five lakhs have been expended in public works and another lakh for the marriage of the young Chief, a year ago, there is still a large balance invested in Government securities, and extensive inami lands have been re-purchased for the State.

During Mr. Laud's management, I may mention a few of the principal improvements carried out. The fine railway bridge over the Machhoo river was built at the joint expense of Morvi and Wankaner, the latter contributing Rs. 40,000. The bridge is open for road traffic as well as railway. The city has been opened up with good streets and buildings; a school building, in which 600 boys receive instruction, was built on the south of the city on the new road to the station, and a girls' school to accommodate 125 pupils. A fine hospital and dispensary, a commodious market building and a jail, also a library and fine public offices for the conduct of state business. A new, well-appointed police force has been formed under the charge of Mr. G. Lambert, on the pattern of the Kathiawar Agency Police, comprising of 60 foot and 40 horse sowars, and good lines have been erected for them beyond the city. A dam has been constructed across the Patalia river, by which the level of the water is raised sufficiently to enable irrigation to a large extent to be carried out, and this has recently been augmented by the employment of a powerful pump, worked by steam, and a high aqueduct which conveys water to extensive cocoanut plantations to the south of the city. Mr. Laud is an enthusiast in the way of gardenings remuneratively, and it is a pleasure to drive with him through his various plantations of cocoanuts, plantains, etc., which are calculated to bring in a considerable and permanent revenue to the state. Irrigation from wells, of which Mr. Laud has constructed a large number, is carried on extensively, and larger projects for the formation of lakes for irrigation in the districts are under consideration. One of the most interesting institutions is the horse-breeding establishment, where upwards of fifty brood mares are kept, and like everything else is well managed. Mr. Laud allows that the paddock does not bring in much direct revenue from the sale of stock. Few, if any, paddocks do, I believe, but, indirectly the benefits his management secures are considerable; as the Durbar and police are supplied with good animals; annually a large stock is sold, and the breed is improved.

Another interesting institution is the State workshop or School of Industry, as it is called, where a number of Youths from the different parts of the State receive instruction in carpentry, smithery, drawing and designing, painting and dyeing. As time goes on, this institution should prove of infinite value to the state generally. A third enterprize which bids fair to out-rival the others is the starting (as a Diamond Jubilee memento) of a brick and tile manufactory. The hand machinery for this was procured from England last year by the Agency Engineer for the Rajkot State, but was subsequently taken over by Wankaner, because it was found that the most suitable clay was obtainable in quantities here, whereas at Rajkot it had to be carted long distances.

The Wankaner and Than clay is famous for pottery work of all kinds. Although the building and plant have only been erected two months, the work already turned out (flooring and roofing tiles and bricks) appears to be excellent. The manufactory is situated on the east of the Machhoo river, near the Railway station. Under proper management, which it is pretty sure to receive here, there should be a prosperous future in store for this enterprize, and Mangalore should lose some of the monopoly they have so long enjoyed. During the past year the fine and commodious guest-house has been erected on the highest plateau, overlooking the city, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and the new residence of the young Raj Saheb, with Zanana buildings attached, have just been completed on the site of the old guest-house, near the State Karbhari's residence. Also a residence for the Police superintendents, and another bungalow is to be built for the accommodation of the Lady (Miss Fielding), who has been lately appointed to the charge of the education of the young Rani of the Raj Saheb, a daughter of the Maharaja of Shahapura, and roads connecting these residences have been extended along the hill sides. The designing and carrying out of architectural and engineering works generally is entrusted to the Kathiawar Agency Engineer.

The young Raj Saheb has just completed his education at the Rajkumar College, and, I understand, will be sent for a year to travel in India and Europe, before taking any part in the management of his State. That this State is prosperous and the people happy and contented, is the result of good management, and a feeling that the State Karbhari has their interests at heart, and it is evident that he leaves nothing wholly to subordinates, but exercises personal supervision over every department under his charge.

All projects for State expenditure and conduct are submitted in the first place to the Prant officer, and by him to the Political Agent, for final consideration and approval.

PENANCE BY A CONGRESSMAN FOR CROSSING THE *KALA PANI*.

IT will be news to the people of Belper, in England, who gave a farewell entertainment to Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Haridass, barrister-at-law, on the eve of his departure for India, writes a correspondent, that their friend has taken the retrograde step of undergoing the *prayaschit* or penance for having committed the offence (!) of crossing the *Kala Pani*. Mr. Hardevram belongs to the Kayasth community, which during historical times has produced ministers and Diwans of native states and judges of High courts of India, and the Valmie sect, which is to be found at Surat, is well-known as the best educated writer class, and more especially as champions of female education on this side of India. This sect, though numerically very insignificant, has produced some distinguished members. The late Dr. Dhirajram Dalpatram, G. G. M. C., was probably the first Gujarati Hindu to join the Grant Medical College when the Hindus had a great prejudice against joining the institution owing to religious scruples. He was a veteran Hindu reformer, and made a voyage to China, and sent his sister's son, Dr. Girdharlal Ratanlal Daphtary, L. M., M. D., to compete for the Indian Medical Service. Dr. Daphtary, who retired from the service several years ago, and who has made England his home, was the first Gujarati commissioned officer, and he like his worthy uncle never performed the "prayaschit" ceremony for going outside India. The late lamented, Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas was the first permanent Judge of the local High Court. His eldest son, Mr. Jamietram, is the first Gujarati Hindu Advocate of the High Court. Mr. Hardevram is the first barrister of the Valmie sect. He has taken an active part in Bombay and the mofussil in questions affecting the educational and political well-being of his countrymen—not to mention his activities at Surat in local and municipal matters—and it was expected that he would on his return from England take the same interest, if not more, in social reform. It is, therefore, regrettable to notice from some vernacular papers that soon after his return from England to his native place—Surat—he convened a meeting of his caste and "offered" to make such penance as the caste might decide, and eventually made the penance for going to England by getting the moustache shaved and distributing alms to the Brahmins. It is reported that he is the first in his caste to offer to make the penance, although some of his castemen who visited China, Europe, Africa, and America never did anything of the kind, and there are about half-a-dozen members now staying in England. The question of any kind of penance whatsoever for crossing the "Kala Pani" was never raised till about a couple of years ago or so, when some members of the caste instigated the old orthodox members, but the persons concerned did not submit to the resolution alleged to have been passed at a hole and corner meeting behind their back, and again went to England in spite of the threatened caste tyranny.

THE MURDER AT NULL BAZAAR.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane brought on remand and charged Azamtoolakhan, an embroiderer, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with murder of Noorbee, wife of his brother, Bismillakhan, also an embroiderer, residing on the first floor of a chawl, at Khoja Street, Null Bazaar. Mr. Bowen, of Messrs Little and Company, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, the accused being undefended. The evidence of those witnesses who had been examined before the coroner, was recorded by the magistrate. The accused in his defence said that he had not been in good health for the last two months. The deceased had been annoying him, and though he frequently warned her not to do so, she continued to scandalise him. He wanted to cut her nose only, and had no intention of killing her. His Worship then formally committed the accused to the Sessions on the charge murder.

MAHUA PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June the 1897, and which they request you to adopt. In absence of a joint-agreement to work all the ginning factories in Mahuva at an uniform rate this season with an exceptionally short cotton crop in the Mahuva district this year your factory was able to gin only 9975 28-40 maunds of cotton at the market rate which for reasons given above was necessarily low. The Joint-Working Agreement of all the Press Companies at Mahuva was also renewed this year at the last year's rate but owing to the very short cotton crops in these districts the total number of bales pressed by the three press factories in Mahuva amounted to only 12169 against 22630 bales last year, and your company's press turned out 5313 bales against 9930 bales pressed last year. From the statement of accounts attached it will be seen that the company has made a profit of Rupees 5575-3-11 which together with the balance of last year's profit makes up a total of Rupees 9088-8-6. Out of the above sum your directors have carried Rupees 1500 to depreciation of engine and machinery account leaving a balance of Rupees 7588-8-6 available for distribution. From this amount your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rupees 16 per whole share and Rupees 4 per quarter share being 8 per cent. per annum on the capital be paid to the shareholders free of income tax absorbing Rupees 6000. They also recommend that a bonus of Rupees 200 be set aside for destribution amongst the employees of the company and that the balance of Rupees 1388-8-6 be carried over to next years account. The company's buildings have been insured as under:—The press factory building Rs. 14000 ginning 8000, machinery (engine and boiler excepted) Rs. 10000. The engine-boiler and machinery of the Press Factory are not insured. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the year ending 30th June 1898 and to fix his remuneration. Under Articles 113 of the Articles of Association one of your directors Mr. Damoderdas Jivraj retires from the board but is eligible for re-election.

The report together with the audited accounts of the company, was adopted and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per whole share and Rs. 4 per quarter share, free of income-tax, was declared and made payable on and after Friday the 10th instant to those shareholders, whose names stood on the register of the company on the 2nd instant. The retiring director Mr. Damodherdas Jivraj was re-elected. A bonus of Rs. 200 was voted to the company's employes. Mr. Kalianrai Shunkerprasad was re-appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 75 per annum. A vote of thanks was accorded to the secretaries, treasurers, agents and directors for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The customary compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, Mr. F. W. Bickel being in the chair. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the share holders, was submitted to the meeting for adoption:—

The directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June, 1897. The season which closed on that date was a poor one. Although the area planted with cotton was not much below the average, the outturn was considerably reduced by unfavourable weather. In the Madras Presidency where your company has 3 presses and in the Dhollerah districts the cotton crops were a failure:—The company's presses turned out 53,521 bales against 79,559 bales last year. Including a balance of Rs. 462-15-6 brought over from last year, the net profits per 30th June last amount to Rs. 57,289-12-4, out of which the directors have carried to depreciation account Rs. 22,500, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 34,789-12-4. From this sum your directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 75 per share, free of income-tax Rs. 33,750, to carry forward Rs. 1,039-12-4 Rs. 34,789 12 4. The directors with great regret record the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Naigaumwalla which took place during the year. The deceased gentleman served on the board of the company for twenty years, and has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the company. Mr. Gustave Trost has been elected to fill the vacancy, and you are now requested to confirm his appointment. Mr. Trost retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. You will also have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration. The company's buildings, stores, engine and small machinery are insured for Rs. 3,73,000.

The above reports and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss accounts made up to 30th June last were carried. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 per share was declared free of income-tax and made payable to the registered shareholders on and after 9th instant. The appointment made by the board of Mr. Gustave Trost as a director of the company in the place of Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetji Naigamvalla, deceased, was confirmed. Mr. Trost who had retired by rotation, was re-elected director of the company for the current year. Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khareghat was re-appointed auditor for the current year on an annual remuneration of Rs. 250. The best thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair and the directors for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs.

ALLEGED INDIAN JUDGE'S WIFE IN THE DOCK.

IF the woman who was brought up in a London police-court on the 20th ult. was really what she was represented to be, namely "Lady Ella Macdonald, widow of Sir George Macdonald, the Indian Judge," it is a really lamentable story. Theophilus Turner, aged sixty, described as a doctor of medicine, practising at 34, Talbot-road, Bayswater, and Lady Ella Macdonald, aged fifty-six, residing in the same house as a patient, were brought up on warrants at the West London Police-court charged with incurring a certain debt and liability to the amount of £12-10s., with Crichton Brothers, jewellers, Kensington, by false pretences.

Mr. Pierron defended the prisoners, against whom it was stated a number of charges of a similar character would be preferred, the female prisoner being accused of obtaining goods in the names of the Countess of Macdonald, Lady Hamilton, and Lady Graham.

A detective-sergeant gave evidence of arrest. He arrested him in his house and a violent struggle ensued, the prisoner endeavouring to make good his escape, and being assisted in his attempt by his wife and two daughters. The latter acted with great violence, and in the struggle tables were turned over, and much confusion prevailed. Ultimately the prisoner was placed under restraint and taken to the police-station. The woman was found in a small, badly-furnished room at the top of the house, and arrested. The female prisoner was afterwards seen by the assistant, to whom she represented that she was Lady Macdonald, and the bill would be paid either by her or by her solicitor. In the matter of bail, Mr. Pierron reminded the magistrate that the only evidence against the woman was that she represented herself to be Lady Macdonald. He would be able to prove that she was the wife of Sir Geo. Macdonald, now dead. Mr. Rose ordered a remand and offered to accept one bail in £500 or two in £250 each for her appearance on remand.

How to lay a ghost is the useful subject of a letter in the *Times* by Mr. Frederick Wicks, which may be commended to the attention of the Psychical Research Society. Mr. Wicks found himself the embarrassed possessor of a "haunted" house. There was one room, occupied by servants, in which appalling noises were heard. The housemaid had hysterics; the cook gave notice. So Mr. Wicks took action. He put his son, a young gentleman without nerves and with a legal training, to sleep in the haunted room. Sure enough the observer was awakened in the middle of the night by the proper ghostly sounds. He heard the noise of a scuffle, the fall of a body, a sound as of a heavy body dragged across the floor, and, finally, a long wailing cry of a suitably blood-curdling description. Mr. Wicks tracked the sounds to their lair, and found they came from a closed roof. So he sent in a carpenter, who explored the rafters, and discovered that a large colony of bats had taken up their abode inside the roof. The bats were chased away, and the sounds ceased. It seems almost a pity to lay so promising a "ghost" so quietly. If only Mr. Wicks had invited down a committee of the Psychical Research Society to make investigations, we might have had a spectral correspondence which would have kept us interested all through the silly season.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Neptune, 2,177 tons, Captain James Walters, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The s s Bedouin, 2,245 tons, Captain H H Godwin, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Rufford Hall, 2,557 tons, Captain C Brown cleared yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr F O Elli-on and one deck as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain C R Kendall, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Ms G E Fray and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,478 tons, Captain S Rozal, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon, Moulmein, etc. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Chajee Magaliey, Mr M Swat and 1 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPT. 8.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Ganges	1500	Creery	Aden	10-9	P & O Co
B	Naderi	1169	Hansen	N F		B & P S N Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Leader	1888	Hamilton	Liverpool	11-9	W & A G & Co
F	Bedouin	2245	Godwin	Calcutta		T M & Co
O	Goa	1272	Plommer	Zanzibar	13-9	M M & Co
Q	Akbar	1441	Baldwin		10-9	H C Joseph

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	521	Cassum	15-9	[illegible] & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Colaba		Kedslie	N F	15-9	M M & Co
2	Bisagno	1499	Mancini	Genoa	14-9	[illegible]
3	Bormida	1491	Francisco	Hongkong	8-9	N G Italiano
4	Thames	2321	Dowell	China	16-9	P & O Co
6	Hydaspes	1511	Lockyer	China		P & O Co
12	Rufford Hall	2557	Brown	Liverpool	7-9	K Bates & Co
14	India	4184	Worcester	London	13 9	P & O Co
15	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	11-9	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati	Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri	Do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Princes Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'39 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	R.I.M.S. Dalhousie	Beaumont	Rangoon, Aug 24.
	Pemba s	Shepherd	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Mobile s	Bean	Singapore.
	Neptune s	Walters	Calcutta.
	Kerbella s	Boon	Rangoon, &c.
	Rufford Hall s	Brown	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Akbar, Baldwin, for Mauritius.
,, Patna, Kendall, for Persian Gulf.
,, Bedouin, Godwin, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Katoria s	Maclachlan	Rangoon, Aug 24.
	Mecca s	Couper	Moulmein, Aug 27.
	Kohinur s	Morgan	Moulmein, Aug 28.
Sept.			
2	Obra s	Brown	Bombay, Aug 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 31.—Steamers Vadala, Bezwada and City of Everest.
Sept. 1.—Steamers Africa and Virawa.
Sept. 2.—Steamers Clan Macpherson, Arratoon Apcar and Katoria.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Buchanan s—315 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Macneil s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.
Armenia s—3 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.
Falkland s—25 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—20 cases soap, Abdoolreman Sahubdina; 3 crates earthenware, Cassam Poonja; 2 cases medicine, and 25 cases soap, Oomer Hassam and Co; 125 cases chemicals, Ootamlal Dayabhoy; 150 cases chemicals, M Abdool Hoosein and Brother; 60 cases chemicals, Duke and Sons; 9 casks earthenware, 2 casks, glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co.
Branksome Hall s—9 cases varnish, K Shurufally and Co.
Australia s—2 cases glassware, Hoosein Allana.

FROM LONDON.

Deepdale s—2 cases medicine &c, V Soares; 4 cases medicine, and 5 cases soap, D Dadabhoy; 12 cases medicine, Oomer Hassam and Co; 100 cases old tom gin, Eduljee Benonjee; 24 cases medicine &c, Vulubjee Bhicca and Co; 1 cask brandy, James Connell.
Rome s—5 cases medicine, M Veljee.
Caledonia s—4 cases gin, Croft Mody and Co.
Shannon s—29 cases gin, Phipson and Co.
Britannia s—10 cases champagne, Samuel Fitze and Co.
India s—3 cases bacon, 3 cases ham, and 4 cases cheese, K N Curranee and Co; 8 cases medicine, etc, C Odhowjee; 1 case perfumed spirit, Bertie Smith and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

India s—25 cases slate pencils, M Peerkhanjee.
Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Ehrenfels s—10 barrels chemicals, Hirjibhoy Maneckjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Socotra s—128 cases earthenware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 13 cases playing cards, Mahomed Hajee Ganee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Leander s—56 bales goat hair, 8 bales wool, Vallibhoy Mahomedbhoy and Co; 58 cwt coir yarn, Luckmidas Nursey; 50 bales hemp, Runchordas Heerjee and Co; 100 bales gunny cutting Vgunny Pragjee; 560 cwt coir yarn, M Mo ljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Leander s—35 cwt gum, C J Nicond and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 1,000 cwt buffalo horns, V Gungjee; 6,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 718 3-4 cwt raisins, 43 3-4 cwt jardaloo, 32 cwt khismis, and 150 cwt myrabollams, Quan Lun Kucoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames s—300 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 370 bales twist, N J Abraham; 75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Bormida s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

1. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at both Headquarters, at 8-45 p.m. to-night (Thursday).

By order,
A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., to-morrow Friday, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the cyclist section and attached to C Company:—No. 4166 Cyclist V. F. Barker.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar and others vs Shamrao Narayen Laud and others—Daphtary and F, Ardeshir H and D and In person, part heard.
98,96—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chagmal and others vs Memon Oomar Jamal Vuyani—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

To speak to the minutes of the order.

In the matter of Act 34 of 1858 and in the matter of Thomas Antonio L Monti a Lunatic—Daphtary and F. For D J D'Monti and others. Chalk W and S—D A D Silva vs Petitioner.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

22,97—In person—Fijoobai vs Peerbhoy Khakeebhoy and others—Thakurdas D and C.
25,97—In person—Chhatrapalsing Sorabjitsing vs Shivramsing Koonjalsing.
5,97—In person—Vizbhookandas Jadoosha vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Enooo and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

235,97—Little and Co—Pherozsha Pestonjee Randeria vs The Sun Mills Limited—Hiralal M and M.
253,97—Edgelow and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others vs Gulam Hoosein Soomar Neera and another—Thakurdas D and C.
256,97—In person—Kaledin Sewbaran vs Karson Dharsey—F T Pavri.
267,97—Payne G and S—Vussonjee Trikamjee and another vs Kessowjee Vasonjee and other—Ardesir H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

499,95—Roughton and B—Lachmandas Radhakisson vs Wapendra Narayen Son and others—Smetham B and Noble.
666,96—Smetham B and Noble—Keshow Raghowjee and another vs Govindrao Kessow Ravent and others—In person.
64,97—F P Pavri—Balaram Bhaskerjee vs Ramchander Bhaskerji and others—Jehangir and S, and In person.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th September 1897.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m.
2. There will be drill at the riding School on Saturday morning, the 11th instant, at 7 a.m.
3. There will be shooting at the Colaba rifle range on Saturday next, the 11th inst., from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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SUBJECT:—Primeval and Prehistoric India.
LECTURER—RATIRAM DURGARAM DAVE, B.A.
The LECTURE is OPEN to the PUBLIC.

By Order,
D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

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Packing and Postage extra
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

AN advance of 1-16d. per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 111¼; but Indian Sterling loan was unchanged at 117. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 9-16 per cent., to £63⅝. The London Money Market like ours, has become less easy, and the market rate of discount has been put up ⅛ per cent., both on short Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 1-4 and 2⅜ per cent., respectively. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged yesterday at 104 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher at fcs. 25·21. The London Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 11-16d. per rupee Bar Silver was ⅛d. lower, at 25d. per oz.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom last Friday was 900,000 quarters, or 15,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

Spot prices in the Liverpool Cotton Market were all unchanged yesterday; but American Arivals were 1-64d. higher on all positions, being 3 63-64d. for September deliveries, and 3 43-64d. for January-February. The market closed steady; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Total Sales 10,000 bales inclusive of 600 East Indians. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The New York Cotton Market re-opened to-day after the holiday, with the price of ready Mid.-Uplands unchanged at 7¼ cents per lb., the rates for December and March Futures being also unaltered at 6·77 cents, and 6·88 cents, respectively.

The price of Bar Silver in New York yesterday was 3-4 cents higher, at 54½ cents per oz. Demand Exchange on London having advanced 1-8 to 4·86 1-8 dollars.

The first Arrivals of Cotton of the new crop at the U. S. Ports show the following comparison with these for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Two days' Receipts (Monday and Tuesday)............	37,000	83,000	17,000
Since 1st instant	66,000	628,000	37,400

Nothing is still doing in ready Cotton in our local market; but dealers would accept lower rates than they have been asking if buyers would come out; but Mills are keeping quiet, while exportors are quite out of the market. For new Cotton rates have to-day been nominally Re. 1 per candy higher. It is reported that Sheagaum has been done for January delivery, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged in position and nominal value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	842	bales.
Wheat	43,687	cwts.
Linseed	1,371	"
Rapeseed	4,337	"
Poppyseed	599	"
Castorseed	2,052	"
Rice........................	23,158	"

FREIGHTS have been a very firm market to-day; and holders of tonnage are asking 11s. 6d. to 11s. for October, and for Cotton, and for Marseilles business has been done for Emir (s) at 10s. per ton for Cotton.

MONEY.—In view of the hardening state of the market the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon put up its rates by 2 per cent., making the minimum stand at six per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but speculators coming into the market as strong buyers, rates receded 11-16d. to 1s. 3 29-32d., at which also they bought. Merchants' Bill were scarce, a moderate amount only being reported at 1s. 4 1-16d. Later on, Calcutta advices coming steadier, and the Bank of Bombay rate being raised to 6 per cent., rates here also rallied slightly, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
"	Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
"	3 ms' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits	"	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	"	1·69½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day rates have further declined in a market reported to be steady in tone, 95 3-8 being quoted for Money and 95 7-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, with Threes at 93.

SHARES have been neglected. Lukmidas Mill are Rs. 20 lower; Bank of Bengal Rs. 10; and the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 2½, the quotation being Rs. 1,322½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady Surats firm.

Good Dhollera........................	3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols........................	111 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes........................	104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........................	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper........................	63 3-4
Bar Silver........................	25

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th August, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 10th August, 1897:—

	August 10. Rs.	A.	P.	August 17. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c........	1,35,81,916	2	1	1,23,35,984	1	11
Other Deposits, &c........	5,93,31,801	9	3	6,07,17,731	9	1
Bank Post Bills, &c........	4,55,372	6	4	4,63,665	5	3
Sundries	20,26,648	10	0	20,86,933	0	6
Rs.	10,33,15,768	11	8	10,36,01,314	0	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	79,37,742	0	0	80,09,738	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	75,16,218	0	0	80,28,585	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	1,42,26,627	15	5	1,58,63,900	12	4
Accounts of Credit do.	1,95,88,247	6	7	2,09,63,788	13	11
Bills Discounted, &c. ...	1,04,70,026	5	9	1,09,86,969	2	4
Balances with other Banks	7,47,268	6	4	3,61,595	7	8
Bullion	2,816	11	0	2,896	11	0
Dead Stock	13,38,613	8	10	13,37,296	11	6
Stamps	7,976	4	6	7,581	3	0
Sundries	12,66,450	12	2	12,49,638	0	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office ...	2,14,55,468	0	2	1,97,96,169	5	4
Do. at Branches ...	1,87,58,233	4	11	1,69,96,141	5	3
Rs.	10,33,15,768	11	8	10,36,04,314	0	9

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 17th August, 1897:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,43,663	Inc.
Do. at Branches............	20,09,624	Dec.
Other Deposits	13,85,930	Inc.
Post Bills	8,293	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments............	5,84,373	Inc.
Loans	16,37,273	do.
Accounts of Credit	13,75,541	do.
Mercantile Bills............	5,16,943	do.
Cash at Head Office	16,59,299	Dec.
Do. at Branches	17,62,092	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 7th September, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches	29·828
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air............	·848
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)...	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	76·9
General Directions of wind*	SW. WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	287
Fall of Rain............	0·75
Total fall during month............	2·06
" " year	60·18
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. 8th September......	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—SEPT. 7.

10 p.m.	79·7
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—SEPT. 8.	
6 a.m.	80·2
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	81·8
6 p.m.	82·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROUNGER—August 27, at Mussoorie, the wife of S. G. Brounger, of a daughter.

DYKES—September 4, at Ranikhet, the wife of Lieutenant W. A. Dykes, The Cameronians, of a son.

LAKE—August 26, at Cocanada, the wife of G. M. Lake, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROSS—LAWSON—September 3, at St. Andrews Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. Bruce, M.A., John Ross, Gayes Jute Manf. Co., to Marguerite, third daughter of D. Lawson, Prince's Street, Dundee, Scotland.

DEATHS.

ALLMARK—September 1, at the General Hospital, Madras, Joseph Allmark, Extra Depy Conservator of Forests, Rangoon, aged 53 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

THE Emperor William has scored all along the line in respect to the International Control of the Greek finances. He obstinately insisted that the claims of the bondholders should not be subordinated to those of Turkey for the immediate payment of the war indemnity. Of the £28,000,000 of Greek bonds, £24,000,000 are held in Germany, and certainly constitute a German interest of considerable magnitude. The bankers of Berlin and Frankfort would never have forgiven the Kaiser if he allowed Turkey or any other Power to get precedence and secure the first charge on the most productive taxes of the Greek kingdom. The situation became very complicated, while England was insisting peremptorily on the immediate evacuation of Thessaly by the Turkish Army. The Sultan strenuously supported by the German Government refused to give up the territory won by the sword for a mere promise to pay, which none of the Powers were prepared to guarantee. The continuance of the Turkish occupation deprived Greece of the means of negotiating a loan with which to pay the first instalment of the indemnity, £1,000,000, which was the *sine qua non* of the evacuation, and Germany's resolute refusal to assent to the hypothecation of the Greek revenues for such a purpose rendered the situation hopeless. All the Powers were prepared to acquiesce in the International Control of Greek finances except Great Britain, which would only assent to an International Control for the limited purpose of financing the indemnity,—a proposal which the attitude of Germany effectually barred. As usual in such an impasse Russia steps forward as the disposing Power. Count Mouravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, indited a Note imputing to Great Britain the responsibility for the evils resulting from the delay in the conclusion of peace. Lord Salisbury thereupon signified his willingness to acquiesce in the International Control of the Greek revenues. He proposed that an International Commission to represent the six Powers, each appointing a member, shall control the Greek revenues, or sufficient of them to secure the interest on the old and new loans. The proposal contains a proviso for the prompt evacuation of Thessaly, which will, of course, be attained by the prompt payment of the indemnity. There remains the question whether the available revenues of Greece, half ruined by the invasion, will suffice to pay the interest on £28,000,000 of the old loans and £4,000,000 of the new.

Two years ago, the English Education Department had the excellent idea of collecting information on education, especially in foreign countries, which would enable experts to institute comparisons between the methods of teaching and school organisation in Great Britain and Foreign States. An office of Special Inquiries was created, and Mr. M. E. Sadler was appointed Director. The first volume of special reports, numbering twenty-six, has just been published. Each report deals with a particular branch of education, and is the work of an expert in that branch. The Director and Mr. F. W. Edwards treat of Elementary Schools in England and Wales from 1870 to 1895. There are also reports on English students in foreign training Colleges. But as the chief purpose of the inquiries is to bring to notice what is worthy of imitation in the foreign systems of education, we may pass over the reports dealing with English methods and turn to those which give an account of the schools of Germany and France. It has become a common place, that Germany is endangering British commercial supremacy owing to the greater thoroughness and more practical character of the instruction given in German schools. There is a good deal to be learned from the reports of Mr. Sadler and some of his coadjutors on the German system of education. It is noticeable that the Germans do not believe that they have yet arrived at perfection. The present time is a time of transaction and experiment in the Secondary Schools of Prussia. The Commercial schools, in which no Latin is taught, give thorough instruction in two languages, English and French. They do not give technical education in the narrower sense of the term. They train the pupils to acquire with ease and rapidity on leaving school an accurate and intelligent knowledge of business; they lead up naturally to commercial life. When a boy leaves the schools to enter a house of business, there is no abrupt change from the subjects with which he is familiar. He has a firm grasp of the grammar of two foreign languages, and can write and converse in both of them He is thoroughly up in geography, and knows the conditions of life in different parts of the world. He is well grounded in advanced arithmetic; has a facility in composition, and has been trained to habits of accurate observation. His reasoning powers have been exercised in subjects similar to those which he meets in daily life. When he goes to Paris and London he fully understands what is said to him, and he is already familiar with what he sees there. He has been fully trained to take advantage of every opportunity of acquiring commercial experience. He has not been prepared for the associations of those who make things; but he has been excellently prepared to understand the occupations concerned in selling things.

These Commercial schools provide for the further education of the most promising boys of the Elementary schools. The pains taken to ensure that the pupils should be thoroughly taught the foreign languages most useful in a commercial career, have brought the lessons given in the Realschulen in Berlin to the highest level of excellence. Mr. Sadler states that he has never heard anything more remarkable than some of the lessons which he attended in one of those schools. The teachers had been trained in the art of teaching; they had been grounded in the science of education. They had had to go abroad for long periods of study, and steep themselves in the life of the people whose language they were to teach. They revived their knowledge and improved their pronunciation by frequent visits to foreign countries. The Director of the Twelfth Real Schule, after completing his studies at the University, where he had studied ancient and modern languages and history, spent nearly three years in France, first at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, and later at the Ecole des Chartes in Paris. Then for six months he was an assistant master in an English school; he returned to France for nine months, and again revisited England. He travelled much in America and frequently revisited France and England. It is no wonder then that Mr. Sadler found that the pupils in that Berlin commercial school knew as much about London as if they had been educated in a London Secondary School. Everything had been made vivid and real to them. The lessons in the French language and literature are almost entirely given in French; those on the English language and literature in English. The languages are spoken with an admirable accent, for the pupils are not simply taught how to use the languages in travel and in correspondence, they are made to feel them as living languages, and get an instinctive mastery of their idioms. How different in English schools! It has been said, and without much fear of contradiction, that ninety-nine out of every hundred boys that have passed through a public school in England would not be able to ask their way in a French town. The classes which receive this perfect tuition in Germany are the trading, manufacturing, farming, artisan, and clerical. This accounts for the fact that the English houses of business and hotels are filled with Germans who speak English, as well as Englishmen of the educated classes. The education is not free. The pupils of the Commercial schools pay a fee of £4 a year, increased to £6-10 for those coming outside the town or district.

Now, let us turn to France, where much has been done for the education of the working-classes by a system which aims at giving the son of the small farmer of the workingman a liking for, rather than a distaste for, his future toil at the workshop or on the farm. The curriculum is not restricted to book-teaching or class-teaching of even practical subjects. Care is taken to give the pupil "an insight into the interesting side of manual labour, and some commencement of the interesting practice therein, so that his plunge into the rushing torrent of life with its incessant manual toil shall be less of a shock to his nature than hitherto, and his daily life as a man less startling in contrast to the class routine and student life of the school." It is hoped that by such means some of the intellectual interests of the school work will be brought into the daily life of the workshop, and the mistaken rush into clerical pursuits checked by a more steady reliance on manual occupation. The French educational authorities have for their defined object the education of a race of workers. The Higher Primary Schools are not open to all comers. No one is admitted to them from the Primary schools, unless it can be shown that he has capacity to profit by them. Mr. R. M. Morant, who reports on the French system of Higher Primary education, states that the French Government does not consider it part of the duty of the State or of the Commune to provide this branch of their education for the use of any who may desire it. They restrict it both by entrance qualifications and by successive examinations, to children who can prove their fitness to profit by it. The unfit are eliminated from its sphere. But care is taken by means of scholarships to bring into the Higher Primary schools those who could not enter them without assistance. It is evident even from the reports to which we have briefly referred that in Germany and France the education of the masses has been given a practical turn to which English popular education has not yet attained, and in India has not even been dreamed of.

FROM 3,143,023 in the first week in August the number of persons in receipt of famine relief fell to 2,612,991 by the end of the last week. The returns for the last week show a further reduction of 155,026, to which all provinces contributed with the exception of Bombay. Whilst every other province reports a falling off—that of Madras being over sixty-one thousand,—Bombay had an increase of 55,903, a phenomenon which was explained in this column on Monday last. Madras figures are growing beautifully smaller, though she still heads the list. Prospects are said to be improving, however, though the condition of the people in Bhadrachalam gives cause for anxiety. The rainfall has been badly distributed, though for irrigation it is much improved. Agricultural operations and harvests are extending, and the outturn is fair to middling. Pasture, too, is improving, though fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, where cattle are still in bad condition, several deaths among them from starvation being reported. Bengal reports a decrease of about fifty-six thousand in the numbers on relief. Rain fell in all districts, and the transplanting of winter rice everywhere is being rapidly completed. The prospects of the early autumn crops are shown to be generally favourable except that in places in the Patna division and in Monghyr some damage has been caused by heavy rain and floods. In Patna itself the Indian corn crop on "diara" lands is said to have been wholly destroyed. However, prices show a tendency to fall, for new early rice and Indian corn are now entering the market. The North-West Provinces and Oudh record a fall of over twenty-five thousand. Standing crops are doing well, The transplanting of rice is near completion and the preparation of land for spring crops has commenced. Early grain is being cut in a few districts. The worst feature is that heavy rain has caused some damage in low lying lands. By twenty-four thousand the figures in the Punjab have fallen, for there the recent rain has benefited the crops. Green fodder is procurable everywhere, and the cattle generally are in good condition. Sowings for the autumn crops still continue in western districts, and ploughing for spring crops is being steadily pursued. Unfortunately, however, locusts have appeared in Hissar, Delhi, Karnal, Lahore, Shahpur, Rawal Pindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, doing slight damage, except in parts of Delhi, where eggs having been hatched, damage is reported to have been done to a great extent; eggs and young are being destroyed. Crops, too, have suffered in parts of Peshawar from excessive rain. The Central Provinces report improved prospects and a decrease of twenty-four thousand in the numbers on relief. More clear weather is, however, now wanted, for some of the crops are ripening. Insects have become troublesome in Raipur, but the prospect of summer crops is generally good. Burma reports improved prospects everywhere but in the Sagaing district, where more rain is urgently needed. Irrigation prospects, however, have improved and Meiktila will doubtless reap the advantage. Standing crops and prospects are good throughout Central India, and prices are beginning to fall. Everywhere but in Bombay the outlook is brighter.

CLOSE upon two lakhs of rupees have been spent in military works in the Bombay Presidency during the past year, the bulk of it being expended on accommodation for troops either in construction or repairs. The report of the administration of military works just issued gives details of this expenditure, and shows the progress which is being made in the various cantonments of the Presidency. Colaba is not included in the scope of this document for reasons best known to the Public Works Department. Yet the improvements effected there are deserving of a separate report. They are not extensive, but creditable, and whoever designed and carried them out is deserving of no small praise. Colaba has undergone a thorough transformation, and the barracks and other military buildings of even greater importance which are to be found all over the cantonment are in no respect behind any military works in India, or for that matter in any other part of the British Empire. During the past year, it appears little has been done in the way of fortifications, the only station indeed where any work has been carried on being Ahmedabad, where certain improvements have been effected to the Fortified Post. At Purandhur the work of protecting certain military buildings has been carried out. At intervals large boulders become detached from the hill-side on which they are situated and roll crushing into the walls to their detriment. In order to prevent this a trench has now been sunk and the boulders are arrested in their course before they reach the walls. Beyond this the operations of the Military Works Department have been devoted to the improvement of the water-supply and of drainage in numerous cantonments. No definite scheme has as yet been decided upon for the water-supply to the Ahmednagar Cantonment from the Bhingar aqueduct. Data, however, are being collected as to the quality of water from the Bhingar aqueduct and also as to any supplementary supply which it may be possible to arrange for from the Ahmednagar Municipal aqueducts. Meantime, it has been arranged to dispense with bhisties for conveying water to the barracks, and their pails and mussacks have been replaced by galvanised iron water carts. At Ahmednagar the construction of a capacious tank has been commenced at an estimated expenditure exceeding two and a-half lakhs of rupees. Whatever can be done to ensure the health of the soldier in India and to make him as comfortable as he is in his own country is being done. Indeed, it is open to doubt whether he is not much better provided for here than at home. The Native lines, in whatever station they may be, afford their inmates far more conveniences than the huts whence enlistment has removed them.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 6 per cent.

THERE is a protest in the "Fortnightly Review" against philological faddism in Indian spelling. Mr. Hankin urges a return to the old phonetic spelling which gave us the picturesque names that have been woven into tale, poem, and history. Indian names which the mutiny taught us are unrecognisable in their new form. Cawnpore is Khanpur, Lucknow is Lakhnao, and Meerut is Mirath. Our old friend the Sepoy is turned into a Sipahi. In short Indian spelling is in a state of chaos. Mr. Hankin tells a good story on the subject. Sir William Hunter, in the course of his colossal task of renaming the Indian Penninsula for his beloved "Gazetter," came across a place named Hookey-tollah. Now "tollah" is a common Indian termination, and Sir William scented another example of that bad old phonetic spelling which he had set out to extirpate. "Ah!" he said, "not 'Hookey' of course, but 'Huki,'" which he proceeded to derive in the most approved philological manner from an Indian root. And "Huki-tollah" it would have been in the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" had not a friend hastily warned him that "Hookey-tollah" had been so-called after an Englishman named, or nicknamed, Hookey! Mr. Hankin does not add that the gentleman's surname was "Walker."

A WRITER in the *Saturday Review* reiterates the old and perfectly baseless assertion that army medical difficulties are based on a boycott of the army, in the spirit of trades unionism, by the medical profession. Nothing can be further from the truth. The civil medical profession would be only too glad if the army offered to its members a career at once of comfort and dignity. The boycott and trades unionism are all on the other side, as shown in the ostracism of the medical by combatant officers, club blackballing, and such like. But his charge of medical exclusivism is even less absurd than the remedy he proposes. He would form an army medical college wherein "boys" could be trained for the Army Medical Service, and thus render the army independent of the universities and colleges, and the civil profession at large. Is he simple enough to believe that "boys" so trained would be one whit more docile and submissive to combatant trades unionism" than those bred in civil colleges? We would once again assure him that the paucity of army medical officers arises from faults in the army itself, not from civil "boycotting." Until drastic reforms are made in the status and treatment of army medical officers, we venture to affirm not the "boycott," but the avoidance of the army by medical men will continue.

ACCORDING to a Dalziel message no fewer than 115 projects for an attraction of an extraordinary nature at the Paris Exhibition to be held in the year 1900 were brought up for consideration at the meeting of the committee on August 7. They included a proposal to build a glass under-water restaurant, and another or two immense mirrors to be attached to the Eiffel Tower, one at the top and the other at the bottom, so that people promenading round the lower should see a reflection of nearly the whole of Paris. Another suggestion was to erect a memorial temple of the present century progress with representations of the eight great nations of Europe. A fantastic inventor submitted an idea for the erection of a model town of the future, in the year 2000 or some such advanced period. A doctor urged the construction of a miniature hygienic city, to be built on the most advanced and perfect hygienic principles, and inhabited by people living in strict accordance with the laws of hygiene. A startling proposal was that a house 600ft. high should be erected, in order to show how tall a habitable building could be made without danger. Another scheme was for the construction of a street to be guarded from end to end by detachments of soldiers clad in the different uniforms worn in France since the time of the Gauls. An extraordinary suggestion was for the erection of an enormous vertical screw, with a massive revolving nut, fitted up as a cafe and restaurant, travelling up and down it continually. A lady recommended a wooden reproduction of the house of Troy, fitted up internally with various apartments capable of accommodating a thousand people at a time; while a daring gentleman considered a huge beauty show, with deputations of ladies from every country in the world would prove an irresistible attraction. A great many schemes were presented for making use of the Eiffel Tower in all sorts of strange and fantastic ways, several being that the tower should be encircled with a spiral railway, while one proposal was that it should be used as a toboggan shute. Another inventor desired to cover it so as to make it a gigantic copy of Bartholdi's famous statue of Liberty at New York. In the end the committee decided that none of the suggestions were sufficiently practical or worthy of adoption.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

following is the result of the race for the er run this day :—

altee More.. 1
helan iry 2
t. Cloud 3
ilver Fox 4
Galetta 5

ly five horses ran.

e betting at the start was as follows :—
to 1 on Galtee More.
to 1 against Chelandry.
to 1 against St. Cloud.
to 1 against Silver Fox.

e weather was fine.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

E SUBJECT DISCUSSED AT PETERHOF

arying reports are current regarding the purport e Franco-Russian Alliance.

e says that either Power is bound to assist the r whenever attacked, but not if it declares war.

he *Times'* Paris correspondent states that the ing subject discussed at Peterhof was how to lyze the action of Great Britain if the latter ed the Triple Alliance.

LORD SALISBURY'S PROPOSAL.

e statement made by the *Times'* Constantinople espondent regarding Lord Salisbury's last osal is confirmed.

ermany and others of the Powers are disposed to pt Lord Salisbury's proposal.

LORD SALISBURY'S PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

he Powers have accepted Lord Salisbury's proposals in regard to Greece with slight verbal modifications.

E INDIAN FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

quantity of iron bridging and transport erial is going to India to replace the wooden ctures on the frontier.

ive more Surgeons have been ordered to proceed ndia.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

he dervishes have evacuated Berber and retired Metemmeh.

riendly Arabs occupy the Berber grain stores on alf of the Government.

olonel Hunter has gone to Berber with four boats.

OMPENSATION ALLOWANCE UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The whole of the lists of appointments recomnded by the Local Governments for inclusion ongst those in which European qualifications e declared as indispensable for the grant of mpensation Allowance have not yet reached Government of India. Orders upon the subject nnot issue, therefore, for some time, as the sysm introduced by the new rules of basing claims the compensation upon the nature of the apintments instead of upon qualification of the dividual holding it makes it impossible to deal ith the case of any one province without considerg the parallel appointments elsewhere.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TWO BRAHMINS

POONA, Sept 8.

Notices have been issued to two Brahmins who d been brought from Bombay about a month o, named Joglekar and Mandei, one a lecturer d the other a schoolmaster, to show cause why ey should not execute bonds with security to keep e peace for one year, and abstain from wrongl acts.

The matter will be taken up by Mr. Plunkett, e City Magistrate, on the 11th instant.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

KIRKEE REPORTING HEAVIER MORTALITY.

There were 50 cases and 36 deaths in Poona strict ; of which 31 cases and 23 deaths occurred Kirkee ; 8 cases and 7 deaths in Ghoroadi ; d 2 cases in Poona Cantonment.

One case occurred among the Lancers, and one in e 19th Bombay Infantry.

CRICKET : POONA VS. KATHIAWAR.

he annual cricket match, Poona vs. Kathiawar, played on the Gymkhana ground under favoure weather The home team won the toss, and t in, making a grand stand at the commencent. Sinclair somewhat failed to come off with leather, but after the fourth wicket fell for 114 s, the others began to fall in quick succession, innings being completed for 153 runs.

athiawar went in, and made 150 runs for the of eight wickets. During the evening a large ber of spectators were present, including Lord dhurst.

he following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Browne, b Sinclair	52
Capt Lewis, b Sinclair	16
Bradford, b Hemo	22
Edwardes, c Shivlal, b Bapasola	3
Bain, b Sinclair	15
Deas, b Sinclair	0
Young, b Sinclair	3
Melville, b Sinclair	5
Edge, c Templar, b Bapasola	4
Dwyer, not out	6
Wood, b Shivshanker	12
Extras	13
Total	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Shivshankar	68	37	4	1
Billimoria	25	16	1	0
Sinclair	95	33	7	6
Hemo	50	26	2	1
Bapasola	60	27	2	2

KATHIAWAR.

McCausland, b Browne	30
Templer, b Deas	4
Bapasola, c Bradford, b Deas	17
Major Ashby, c Melville, b Lewis	26
Waddington, run out	3
Billimoria, b Browne	2
Shivlal, c Bain, b Lewis	5
Oghad, not out	27
Sinclair, l-b-w, b Lewis	3
Hemo, not out	26
Shivankar, to bat.	
Extras	7
Total	150

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived re this morning.

SUEZ, Sept. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa left here is evening.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived ere yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived ere yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, Sept. 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Medusa, from Kobe, left r Bombay this afternoon.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

TROOPS EN ROUTE FROM MALAKHAND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SERAI, Sept. 8.

The 2nd Brigade, under General Jeffreys, marched out of Dhar, to-day, *en route* for the Mohmand country.

General Meiklejohn's Brigade is still at Khar, and Colonel Reid has returned to the Malakhand Kotal.

THE ADVANCE INTO THE MOHMAND COUNTRY.

KHAR, Sept. 8.

The 30th Punjab Infantry, accompanied by one Squadron of the Guides Cavalry, left this morning for the Panjkora via Utch. The remainder of their 1st Brigade, under General Meiklejohn, is to follow on the 10th. Two hundred rounds of ammunition per rifle and officers' tents are only to be taken ; the men receiving their tents from the 32nd Brigade who proceed with the 2nd Brigade into the Mohmand country on a light scale, and are to co-operate with the 2nd Brigade acting from Peshawar.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

Complete arrangements have now been made for postal communications with the Mohmand Field Force on the same excellent lines as for the Tochi and Malakhand expeditions.

PEACE IN THE SWAT AND KURRAM VALLEYS.

A Column sent out last night from Hangu by General Yeatman-Biggs has reached Fort Lockhart without meeting any opposition. It took with it a month's supplies for Posts on the Samana Range.

General Blood crosses the Panjkora River to-day on the way to Nawagai.

The Swat and Kurram Valleys are quiet, and no further trouble is reported elsewhere on the frontier.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

A Regiment of the Central India Horse, composed of two Squadrons each of the 1st and Second Regiments, has been ordered to Kohat.

A Maxim Gun Detachment from 16th Lancers left Umballa to join the Malakhand Field Force. The 6th Madras Infantry has been ordered to Edwardesabad, in relief of the 3rd Sikhs, returning to Kohat.

The 2nd Battalion of the 4th Gurkhas is due at Jamrud to-day ; whilst General Westmacott, Captain Blood, Captain Edwards, and Lieutenant Wellesley left Jamrud to-day for the Headquarters of the Mohmand Field Force.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER WITH GENERAL ELLES.

LAHORE, Sep. 8.

The appointment of Chief Political Officer with General Elles has been given to Mr. W. Merk, C. S. I., Deputy Commissioner of Hazara.

The appointment is generally approved. Mr. Merk has rendered twenty years' service in the his frontier, and is a capital linguist.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SHABKADR FIGHT.

The Afridis and others composing the 20th Punjab Infantry are frantic with delight at the decision to attack the Mohmands, as during the Shabkadr fight an Afridi sepoy was killed by a Mohmand, and his mutilated body discovered afterwards by comrades.

EXPECTED DETERMINED RESISTANCE BY THE MOHMANDS.

It is hoped, and expected, that the Mohmands will make a determined resistance against the expedition in the Khyber.

THE ENEMY OFFERING REWARD FOR HOSTAGE.

The Maliks are getting frightened at the punitive preparations, and are offering a reward for any white man that may be brought in, in order to keep as hostage.

AFFAIRS IN BALUCHISTAN.

THE RECENT WIRE-CUTTING ON THE BOLAN.

The men who were caught after a great chase by the tribesmen in connection with the Bolan Line wire-cutting have confessed that they were fully armed when they were caught. They have been sent to Quetta for trial.

PREACHING OF THE JEHAD IN KASHMIR.

In Kashmir they have had a Mullah preaching a sort of *Jehad* to the Mahomedans.

He was, however, thrown out of the country.

ANOTHER OFFICER ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

POONA, Sept 8.

Captain Pollock, 18th Hussars, who is here, has been ordered to proceed immediately to take charge of the mules of the Bengal Command.

NIGHT ALARMS AT JAMRUD.

BOMBAY MEN STRONG IN FRONT.

THE RECREATIONS OF THE GARRISON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMRUD, Sept. 2.

On the nights of the 26th and 27th August a band of Kuki Khels fired shots at the Fort, and succeeded in killing one man a chowkidar who slept outside the walls of the Serai in which the 4th Dragoons Guards are encamped. On the second night a spent bullet hit a private in the Gordon Highlanders on the leg, but did not do any severe damage. On the night of the 26th, the sniping began at 1-15 a.m. From news received through our own scouts and friendly tribesmen, the General and his staff had made every preparation for an attack, and had warned us all to be on the qui-vive. The snipers began by firing two or three volleys in quick succession, and then independent firing, and for a couple of minutes it had all the appearance of a real night attack. The walls were manned. Every man was in his place in a very short time, and was waiting for orders to fire. Everything was done as silently as possible. After the first two minutes the firing slackened off, and we had to acknowledge that they were only "snipers" who had thus disturbed us in the midst of our slumbers, and raised our hopes in vain. As soon as we grasped the fact that we were only being fired at by a band of "snipers," we lay down again and let them fire away as much as they liked. The night was very dark, we could see the flashes as the volleys came, and the shots whizzed over our heads, and struck the walls of the citadel and Serai and fell harmless. A good many shots were evidently aimed at the signalling party on the top of the Fort, as they were sending a message by lamp when the firing commenced. Several bullets buried themselves in the sandbags wall which the General had ordered the Pioneers to make for the signallers' protection. The unfortunate chowkidar was the only casualty, and he was outside the walls of the Fort, and not a member of the Garrison. Had we possessed a search light in the Fort we could have given them a warm reception. But it was so dark that it was not worth while replying to their fire from the Fort, as they had little chance of doing us any damage.

The next night, about half-past ten, sniping began again, and lasted at irregular intervals for an hour. A Gordon Highlander was hit by a spent bullet, which only inflicted rather a severe bruise. In the engagements in the Pass, the Kuki Khels, a clan of the Afridi tribe, numbering about 4,000 fighting men, held aloof from the fighting—and the remainder of the tribesmen sent them word that they would burn their villages as they had not joined in the general rising. So these are the people who have been alarming the Camp at night by their sniping in order that they can tell their Afridi brethren they have been doing something to annoy the "infidels," and thus save their villages from destruction. Through the influence of Malik Amin Khan these snipers have been persuaded to return to their homes, and not a sign of them has been seen since. A budmash or two occasionally fires a shot in the dead of the night, but the Garrison sleeps peacefully on, and were it not for the report of the ever wakeful sentries, most of us would be under the impression that the nights had been as still as possible.

There are many rumours afloat about our advance into the Afridi country. The latest is that three Columns are going to march simultaneously from Jamrud, Bara, and Kohat. Each Column to consist of two Brigades, and that one of these Bridages will keep open the line of communications in the Khyber Pass. Nothing is settled yet, but everything points to an early advance. Meanwhile, we are waiting here, eagerly expecting an order to advance on the morrow.

Jamrud Fort is only about two miles from the mouth of the Khyber Pass, and about ten miles from Peshawar. It is situated in the valley near the right bank of the Khyber river, which is at present only a dry nullah. The garrison of the Fort is very strong. Brigade-General Westmacott, C. B., D. S. O., is in command, and he has brought up Lieutenant Colley Wellesley, R. H. A., Kirkee, as his orderly officer. Captain Blood is the D.A.A.G. of the Force, Captain Edwards, of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, the D.A.Q.M. G., and Captain Hoghton, of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Intelligence Officer. Lieutenant Fraser, of the Poona Horse, is the Brigade Transport Officer, so you see the staff mostly hail from the Bombay Presidency. The troops are the "K" Battery R. H. A., the 4th Dragoon Guards, No. 3 Mountain Battery R. A., the Gordon Highlanders, the 2nd Battery 1st Gurkhas, and one Wing 28th Bombay Pioneers, under Major Chase, V.C., who has Lieutenants Greig, Mackenzie, and Lang with him. There are also a great number of the Khyber Rifles.

We are a very nice little force, although we say it, and only wish the Afridis would come and attack us here. It was their original intention when they advanced down the Khyber ten days ago, as they expected the Khyber Rifles would join with them, and replenish their store of arms and ammunition. From here we are in signalling communication with Peshawar, Bara Fort (the water-supply of Peshawar), Hara Sing, Shabkadr, Michni, and on a clear day can exchange messages with the Malakhand by heliograph.

The weather for the last two weeks has been very warm. Last Sunday we experienced all the discomforts of rain on service, as we had some of the heaviest rain I have ever seen. In a couple of hours the whole place was under water, horses standing in about a foot of it, the poor men under canvas doing all they could to keep their kit dry. Oddly enough the Sunday before that we had a terrific sandstorm, which was, if anything, more disagreeable while it lasted than the rain, but the effects were not so disastrous. The mails here are run very well, twice in the morning do we receive our welcome letters and papers, and at 2 p.m., and 5 p.m., our mail leaves the Fort and is conveyed in the Post tum-tum to Peshawar.

A couple of nights ago we had a "Gaff"—given by the men of the Gordon Highlanders and "K" Battery R. H. A. We had a couple of very jolly Highland flings and reels by the "braw laddies." And the whole thing was a great success. Then of music we have plenty in the shape of pipers. The Gordons, of course, have their pipers, the sturdy little Gurkhas boast their pipers also—and play very well, too, and the Khyber Rifles possess pipers. When the three bands are practising together in different parts of the Fort, one hears a strange medley of musical sounds that in ordinary Cantonments would drive one mad. In the afternoons when the sun disappears behind the hills, Tommy Atkins, and the cheery Gurkhas who are not busy, amuse themselves by kicking about footballs and getting up small scratch games. Officers who are not busy play a sort of scratch cricket against the Fort walls, with a broomstick and a ball purchased from the Bazaar, I presume, made by an Afridi cricket stores shop. As I write these warriors are commencing our national game.

Before closing I must just tell you of a rather sad incident that happened this morning. The patrol going out along the Khyber Pass were fired at by some tribesmen who had hidden themselves among some rocks about 600 yards away. These men were beautifully hidden among the rocks half way up a steep hill, and fired upon our patrol, knowing the exact range, and killed one man, Private Parker. Three horses were also hit, and one has since been destroyed.

Three companies of the Gurkhas coming up found that the enemy had taken to their heels and not a trace of them was visible.

THE AFRIDIS PAUSING TO REFLECT.

On the Afridis side it now appears doubtful whether any gathering is taking place. The Afridis say it is difficult for them to come out now for the following reasons : Their harvest is ready to cut, they are mourning for those killed at Landi Kotal, and they are reflecting regarding their subsidies, and the probabilities of a blockade of the Passes. Later reports say all the Afridi "lashkars" have dispersed to their homes. The leaders do not contemplate hostilities at present. The Zakka Kheis have moved their families and property from the Khyber to the mountains on the Mohmand side.

A report, dated the 5th instant, corroborates the news regarding the Amir's orders to the Hadda mullah to stop hostilities. It is believed also that Ghulam Hyder has directed the Hadda mullah to cease further aggression.

The Mohmand Field Force is being organised as rapidly as possible. General Macgregor and several Staff Officers have already arrived. All the troops are now here except the headquarters and a wing of the 28th Bombay Pioneers, who are expected tomorrow from Nowshera, and the Patiala Imperial Service regiment of infantry, who were expected on Wednesday.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The following arrangements have been made regarding the Imperial Service Troops proceeding to the front :—Captain H. V. Cox, who accompanies the Patiala and Nabha Infantry to Peshawar, will have as his staff officers Captain C. M. Crawford, 5th Gurkhas, and Lieutenant S. R. Davidson, Bhopal Battalion, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry. Major R. I. Scallon, who accompanies the Jhind and Kapurthala Infantry, and the Maler Kotla and Sirmur Sappers to Kohat, will have with him Captain F. F. Weedon, R. E., Captain A. P. D. Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant C. W. Singer, R. E., and another officer yet to be nominated. Captain G. A. Cookson, with the Jeypur Transport Train, will have Lieutenant McMunn, R. A., as his Staff Officer. Captain E. C. Cotgrave with the Gwalior Transport Train will also have an officer to assist him. The Sappers will on arrival at Kohat be sent to improve the road from Hangu to Shenowrie. The Jhind and Kapurthala Infantry will also proceed to Kohat, but one battalion will be pushed on at once to Shenowrie as a support to the garrison at Gulistan.

THE SECOND BRIGADE.

The 2nd Brigade of Sir Bindon Blood's Division, under Brigadier-General Jeffreys, reached Chakdara, on Monday, and should now be at Sado. This marching of troops beyond the Swat river is having the best effect in confirming the submission of the local tribes. The surrender of arms at Uch continues and seventy-seven breachloading rifles have been brought in. The health of the troops continues good, while the followers have only some forty or fifty sick all told. Supplies are fairly abundant and everything is working smoothly as the advance continues.

THE AMIR'S ANXIETY.

From the Khyber side it is reported that the Amir is anxious to see the pass re-opened again for caravan traffic. He will suffer considerable loss of revenue by the stoppage of trade between Peshawar and Kabul. The Afridis are not responding with any enthusiasm to the exortations of the Mullahs to re-assemble. They give as an excuse that they are still mourning for their dead in the Khyber raid, and have their harvesting operations to look after. Their maliks are said to regard now with uneasiness the prospect of the complete loss of their allowances from the Government and of a blockade being established against them along our border. They have not yet learned apparently that an expedition is to be undertaken against Tirah, but this news will increase their discomfort. This tribal attack on the Khyber will cost them very dear.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, which continues to suffer from cholera, has arrived at Peshawar for garrison duty. The Imperial Service Troops ordered to Peshawar and Kohat are now on the move and will reach their destinations this week.

Major-General Lord Methuen, lately commanding the Home District, will shortly arrive at Bombay on a visit to India. He will be given an opportunity of seeing how a big frontier expedition is carried out as he will be in good time for the operations against the Afridis.

The Indus has begun to fall and no anxiety is now felt as to the bridge of boats at Khushalgarh, which had played such an important part on the line of communications with Kohat. The bridge will probably be doubled to accommodate the heavy traffic over it. It is being looked after by the Madras Sappers.

The 6th Madras Infantry, who were ordered to Kohat, will now go to Bannu, where they can relieve the 3rd Sikhs, a splendid regiment of the Frontier Force, who are certainly badly placed at the advanced base of the Tochi Field Force. They can be marched to Kohat on being relieved, and as the regiment is well versed in border warfare it will be a valuable addition to the force on that side.

As regards the Samana Range some Afridis are reported to have joined the Orakzai, who still keep their lashkar together in the Khanki Valley, but still no general attack on our line of forts along the range has been attempted. The tribesmen apparently hesitate to move into British territory again owing to the presence of the large British force at Hangu. The Mishtis, some of whose village fortification, were destroyed, on Friday, see that reprisals can be readily carried out against them, and the game is much less one-sided now than ten days ago.

From Kohat it is reported that a large convoy carrying supplies has been despatched to Hangu. Information having been received that the Bizotis and other clans are meditating a raid from the Ublan Pass or over the Alizai Kotal, a column consisting of four guns, No. 3 Field Battery, two companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the 12th Bengal Infantry, and one squadron of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has been formed to move out at short notice. This can deal with any number of raiders who may appear. The main body of the Orakzai will remain about the Samana Range, where our troops are quite ready to meet any attack.

No one with the least knowledge of frontier politics by the way, would make the suggestion that the Indian Government should ask the Amir for help to crush the present tribal risings. It would be a false move in every way, and would certainly lead to most unpleasant complications. All the troops required to subdue every tribe that has risen are now ready to move as soon as the transport is collected. The Mohmand Field Force, in fact, can begin work at once, and it is only because the Government of India have hesitated so long to sanction offensive measures that the disturbed area, north of the Khyber at least, has not been pacified. The Mohmands a week hence will have ceased to be a factor in the situation, and the turn of the Orakzai-Afridi combination will come shortly afterwards

The following further appointments have been made to the column now concentrating at Shabkadr for operations in the Mohmand country : To be Orderly Officers to Major-General Elles, Captain K. MacLaren, A.-D.-C. to Sir Baker Russell, and Captain R. E. Grimston, 6th Bengal Cavalry ; Signalling Officer, Captain G. C. Rigby, Wiltshire Regiment ; Assistant to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Captain G. R. C. Stuart, East Lancashire Regiment ; Assistant to the Divisional Transport Officer, Lieutenant W. M. C. Vandeleur, Essex Regiment, 2nd Brigade ; Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Macgregor, Lieutenant E. W. C. Ridgeway, 29th Punjab Infantry ; Transport Officer, Lieutenant R. A. N. Tytler, Gordon Highlanders ; Regimental Transport and Commissariat Officer, Lieutanant F. W. Birch, 29th Punjab Infantry.

The column from the Malakhand Field Force, which is advancing into the Mohmand country from the Panjkora Valley, has begun its forward movement. General Wodehouse's brigade arrived at Sado on the 5th instant, and took over the bridge from the Dir Levies. It was found in good condition. The bulk of the Force crossed over to the right bank of the Panjkora, while the field battery took up a commanding position on the left bank. No gathering of tribesmen could be seen, but it is possible that some opposition may be offered at Mandia, one march further on. The route which Sir Bindon Blood will take is the same as far as Mandia as that followed by Sir Robert Low when relieving Chitral. From Mandia the Force will march south-westwards for two days, when Nawagai will be reached. This place should be reached next Saturday, and then the Bohai Valley can be entered at the same time as the Shabkadr column is moving up from the south. The Mohmands will scarcely face four brigades.

A good story reaches us from Kohat. When the 18th Bengal Lancers and No. 9 Field Battery were reconnoitring towards Shenowie a gathering of Orakzai was seen on the hills 4,000 or 5,000 yards away. They were perfectly safe from attack, but it was resolved to try the effect of a shot from a 12-pounder, which has a very long range. Careful aim was taken and the shell went on its way. Immediately afterwards officers looking through their field-glasses saw a man busy with a small white flag and they read the signal so well known on the range : "High, to the left !" Plainly some ex-sepoy who was familiar with the musketry-butts was among the tribesmen. His intimation of what had happened was courteously accepted, and a second shot was fired, the aim being altered. This time the shell seemed to reach its living target : at any rate the Orakzai cleared off. The story is an amusing one, but we do not vouch for it. *Si non e vero, &c.*

HYDERABAD RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD Sept. 7.

The second day's races came off this afternoon under beautiful weather, and a splendid day's racing was witnessed by a large assembly of spectators.

The following are the results :—

"The Mignonette Stakes."—Rs. 200 to the winner and Rs. 50 to the second horse. For Arabs and C. B.'s, 13-3 and under, and others 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

Petre's Dagmar, 9st, O W O..................................

"The Cæsarewitch Stakes."—Rs. 200 to the winner and Rs. 50 to the second horse. For Arab and C.B. ponies, others 13-3 and under. Weight : Arabs and C. B.'s. 14 hds., to carry 9 st. 7 lbs ; others 13-3, to carry 10 st. 9 lbs. Allowances—Weight for inches. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners : once, 4 lbs ; twice, 7 lbs ; oftener, 10 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 400, or over 5 lbs. extra. Winners of races of the value of Rs. 50 and upwards amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,500 to carry 4 lbs. in addition to the above penalties. Distance—6 furlongs.

Rajah Lochun Chand's Nix, 10st 13lbs, Cornish.
Major Gough's The Fawn, 9st 10lbs, Native.

Divided the stakes.

"The Auction Stakes."—Rs. 200 to the winner and Rs. 50 to the second horse. For Ponies 14 hands and under, ponies 14 hands if entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 11st. 7lb. Allowances. 3 lbs. for every ½ inch. ; 4 lbs. allowed for every reduction of Rs. 100 in the selling price down to Rs. 250. Penalties—English and Australasians 14 lbs. extra. Distance—About 3 1-4 furlongs.

Capt Drake's Zorvan, 10st 9lb, Owner.
Major Gough's Meg, 9st 1lb, Native.

Divided the stakes.

"The Substitution Mignonette Stakes."—Rs. 150 to the winner and Rs. 50 to second horse. Distance—6 furlongs.

Major Gough's The Fawn, 8st, McQuade.................... 1
Hugh Gough's Curiosity, 10st, Gibb's.................... 2
Rajah Lochn Chand's Nix, 8st 10lbs, Lansdowne.................... 3

Four ran.

Won by a length and a-half. Time—1min. 30secs

"Tarnior Stakes."—Rs. 150 to the winner ; Rs. 50 to second horse. Handicap. Half-mile.

Petre's Dagmar, 9st 7lbs, Lansdowne.................... 1
Hugh Gough's Victoria, 10st, Gibbs.................... 2
Major Gough's Mars, 9st 4lbs., Native.................... 3

Eight ran.

Won by a head. Time—59secs.

"The Boanpili Purse."—Rs. 200 to the winner and Rs. 50 to the second horse. For Ponies. Weight—Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

"The Boanpili Substitution Purse.—Rs. 150 to the winner ; Rs. 50 to second horse. Distance—3 and a-half furlongs.

Holford's China, 12st.................... 1
Mr Percy Saunder's The Fool, 11st 2lbs, Captain Drake.................... 2
Major Afsur-ud-Dowlah's Nasur, 11st 7lbs, Native.................... 3

Eleven ran.

Won by 6 lengths. Time—46secs.

"The Begumpeth Purse."—Rs. 200 to the winner and Rs. 50 to the second horse. For Horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance.—1 mile.

Surgn-Major Armstrong's Capt Cook, 9st 7lbs, Gibbs.................... 1
Major Dickson's Gloriana, 10st, Lansdowne.................... 2
Major George's Norma, 7st 7lbs, Native.................... 3

Four entered, but Bilkish disappeared from the course.

Won, hard held by ¾ length. Time—1min. 1½ secs.

"The Chargers Stakes."—Rs. 150 to the winner ; Rs. 50 to second horse. Three and a-quarter furlongs.

Mominabad Confederacy's Algerian, 10st 13lb, Major O'Neill.................... 1
Capt Drake's Morality, 10st 13lb, Owner.................... 2
Major Hill's Magara, 11st 4lb.................... 3

Eight ran.

Won easily by one length. Time—49secs.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE "KESARI" CASE.

TRIAL OF MESSRS. TILAK AND BAL.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE HEARING.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

The first stage in one of the most notable trials ever heard in the Bombay High Court commenced yesterday morning, at the Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Strachey and a special jury. Since Messrs. Bal Gungadar Tilak and Keshav Mahadev Bal were committed early last month on a charge of inciting to sedition, the principal local topic of discussion has been the chances of the *quandom* member of the Legislative Council when on his trial before a judge and a jury. The engagement of counsel, the fund started for Mr. Tilak's defence, the date fixed for the trial, the probable constitution of the jury, and other cognate subjects have been more eagerly canvassed in Bombay and the Presidency generally than even the position of affairs upon the Frontier. It was, therefore, only to be expected that on the day fixed for the hearing the High Court should from an early hour be besieged by a larger throng of people than the Criminal Sessions Court could possibly hold, and that the people gaining admittance should be only a small proportion of those who were desirous of being present. From half-past 9 a.m. persons who wished to be present at the trial came to the court premises, but found that the side entrances to the court were locked, while the main entrance, both on the east and the west, was guarded by a party of European police officers, assisted by native policemen. Entrance was not allowed except to members of the legal profession, officers of the court, persons having business there, and well-known citizens. At 10 o'clock the rush of spectators was so great that the court officials found it difficult to preserve their arrangements except by turning them out or by sending people up into the gallery, where a party of native policemen preserved order among an immense crowd of spectators. By 10-30 a.m. the court platform was taken possession of by members of the legal profession, but there was no room except for a fraction of them. Mr. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, had been good enough to grant passes to representatives of the Press, but there was great difficulty in finding proper accommodation for them all, as several strangers unknown in press circles claimed to be representatives of Marathi and Gujerati weekly newspapers. On the Bench seats were provided for Captain Fleet, Colonel and Mrs. Stevens, Professor Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. Strangman, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. Najmudin Tyabjee, and one or two other gentlemen.

His lordship took his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock precisely, when the Clerk of the Crown required the accused to surrender ; and they did so, Mr. Tilak looking more careworn and anxious than his companion in trouble. The Clerk of the Crown then read the charges preferred against the prisoners, to which they

PLEADED NOT GUILTY

in a loud and sonorous tone and claimed to be tried. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. J. Macpherson, and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; Mr. Pugh, of the Calcutta bar, and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the first accused, Bal, the printer, being undefended. Mr. J. W. Moriarty, I.C.S., the Legal Remembrancer, was present and occupied a seat next to the Advocate-General. Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator, was seated next to Mr. Moriarty. Mr. Garth, the Calcutta counsel, whose application to represent Kelkar was rejected by the Chief Justice, sat by the side of Mr. Pugh. Mr. Macpherson was only present in court a short time. When Mr. Justice Strachey took his seat on the bench the arena of the court and the gallery were filled to their utmost capacity.

The information against the accused, both of whom were brought up in custody, was made by Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government. It declared that the passages in the *Kesari*, in respect to which the charge was laid, were of an extremely inflammatory and objectionable character, calculated to excite feeling of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India.

The work of empannelling the Special Jury occupied a considerable time. The following gentlemen were challenged by the defence, and had to stand down :—Messrs. Eknath R. Khote, Esmailjee Ibrahim Kurwa, James Steuart, Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, W. F. O. Donoghue, H. Holmes, W. F. A. Foulkes, D. McLauchlan Slater, and R. G. C. Westbrook. The prosecution took exception to the following Jurors :—Messrs. Hormusjee E. Bomanjee, Gordbandas Gokaldas Tejpal, Jehangir Jeejeebhoy Lam, Virchand Dipchand, Dwarkadas Dharamsi, Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, and J. F. N. Graham.

The following gentlemen were eventually empannelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. I. P. Thompson, Foreman.

Mr. J. S. Sassoon
Mr. J. Porter
Mr. H. M. Phipson
Mr. Anandrao N. Wasudeo
Mr. R. Woollcombe
Mr Babajee Kasinath
Mr. Pestonjee N. Wadia
Mr. H. E. Procter

The Advocate-General commenced his speech by carefully pointing out to the jury the meaning of the section under which the charge was brought, as laid down by Sir Comer Petheram, Chief Justice of Bengal, in the "Bungobasi" case. He proceeded to trace briefly the history of the movement in the Deccan to celebrate the birthday of Shivaji as well as the assumption of authority. There was nothing necessarily disloyal in such a movement. Shivaji was a man of great genius, ability and courage, and succeeded in overthrowing the Mahomedan rule, and the Marathas were naturally proud of him. But in this particular instance, there could be no doubt that in the articles of which complaint was made an endeavour was made to incite the Marathas of the present day to imitate the example of Shivajee and overthrow Government. The prisoner Titak, and his friends had taken advantage of the present state of India to impress upon their countrymen how justifiable it could be to overthrow this Government as Shivaji had overthrown the Mahomedan power. To show this Mr. Lang handed to the jury printed copies of an article which appeared in the "Kesari," on May 4th last, on the subject of the celebration, and proceeded to read it. Mr. Pugh raised an objection to this document being put in since it was signed "your obedient servant, Ghanesh," and was a letter to the paper. It was customary for the editors of papers to allow correspondents to write letters on both sides of the question, and while an editor was legally responsible for what had been written by a correspondent, it was not right to produce a letter as necessarily implying that it was the opinion of the editor of the paper. His lordship said the objection might be renewed when the extract was put in as evidence.

The Advocate-General then proceeded with his opening speech and read the article headed "Shivaji's Utterance." He dealt with the statements made therein seriatim, and declared that the intentions of the writer were to show that the wealth of the country was being taken away by zoolum or oppression ; that the Brahmins were being unjustly punished ; that where a native is concerned against a European in a court of law justice is not done, and that white men escaped by giving meaningless pleas or excuses. It was also alleged that under British rule women were constantly insulted in railway carriages—a thing which would not have been tolerated in Shivaji's time. Further, it was said that the princes of India are deprived of their powers on pleas not well-founded. It seemed to him that the gentlemen of the jury could not come to any other conclusion than that the object of publishing this article was to excite feelings of disaffection against Government on the part of those who read it. The Advocate-General next proceeded to read the second of the incriminated extracts purporting to be a report of the Shivaji celebration at Poona in June last. The evident meaning of the reference in Mr. Tilak's speech to the *Mlenchas* having no grant inscribed on a copper plate to rule Hindustan was that the British Government had no right to be here in India, and that his hearers would be perfectly justified in shaking off the uncongenial yoke in any way they liked. The people were told by Professor Banu that they were justified in committing the murder of foreigners who ruled over them, for that was the meaning of his references to the murder of Afzulkhan. The murders of Mr. Ayerst and Mr. Rand were committed within a week of the publication of the articles. The learned counsel had no evidence to prove that the murders were caused through the incitement contained in this passage, but the jury could have their own opinion as to the effect likely to be produced by such articles at a time when considerable excitement prevailed owing to the inconvenience caused to the public by the operations of Government for the suppression of plague. In order to prove the animus of the "Kesari" against British rule the Advocate-General proposed to read several extracts from various issues of the paper. Mr. Pugh objected to this being done, and said that letters and other writings from outside contributors could not be used one way or another to show the animus of the paper. The Advocate-General controverted this view, and urged that the contributions were examined by the Editor, who was responsible if they were of a seditious character. His Lordship overruled the objection, and the articles were read and briefly commented upon. In concluding a speech which had lasted over three hours, Mr. Lang urged that the inference that Government did not originally regard the articles as seditious, could not be drawn from the fact that Tilak's nomination to the Legislative Council was accepted by H. E. the Governor a few days after the articles objected to had appeared. The paper was printed in Marathi, and there was nothing to show that the translations were before his Excellency when the nomination was accepted. He believed that the gentlemen of the jury would have no difficulty in finding that the articles were calculated to cause disaffection against the Government in British India.

The Oriental Translator was the first witness, but he had scarcely answered three questions before an objection was raised which occupied the attention of the court for over an hour. Mr. Baig put in the order of Government under which the prosecution was undertaken, and this was objected to by Mr. Pugh on the ground that the order was general and vague. No dates of the articles were given ; no time was mentioned; and the order might apply to articles of any description. The learned counsel submitted that the sanction of Government was not sufficient in itself. The Yusuffidin suit was quashed by the Privy Council because the arrest was illegal, and this course should be taken in the present case. The matter had only been briefly referred to when an adjournment for luncheon was made at 2-15, but on the court resuming at 3, Mr. Pugh quoted cases in support of his contention at such length that nearly an hour was occupied over the subject. The cases he cited went to show that certain sanctions granted by Government had been held to be illegal. The Advocate-General, in traversing the contention that the order for prosecution was not in regard to any particular article, put in a subsequent order, stating that the two passages objected to were before his Excellency in Council when it was decided to prosecute. It transpired that this document was dated August 30th, and Mr. Pugh seized upon the fact to urge that Government would not have issued this subsequent order if they had not been aware that the original sanction was defective. Mr. Lang retorted that this course was probably taken to dispose of any argument that might be raised as to whether the order related to the articles objected to. His Lordship intimated that he would dismiss from his mind this second order in deciding the point. After some further argument, he over-ruled the objection. The intention of section 196 was to prevent a State prosecution being carried out by a person not duly authorised, and, so far from any particular form being prescribed in the section, it was not even necessary that the sanction should be in writing. When the document was put in at the magisterial hearing no objection was raised to it, and hence the section 532 referred to by Mr. Pugh did not apply. The judge, therefore, ruled that the sanction was legal and could be put in. The point had been argued at such length that interest had visibly flagged, but it was revived when Mr. Pugh proceeded to cross-examine the Oriental Translator in regard to his knowledge of the movement for repairing Shivaji's tomb. Mr. Baig did not seem to have followed this movement very closely, and explained that at the time it was started he was not Oriental Translator. To enlighten him and the judge and jury on the point Mr. Pugh read extracts from various papers on the subjects, and this occupied the court until the hour for adjournment. Subjoined is a detailed account of the proceedings :—

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case for the Crown, asked the gentlemen of the jury to dismiss from their minds whatever they might have heard or read regarding the case outside the court, and to base their findings exclusively on the evidence that would be placed before them. The case was one of great importance. The first accused was the proprietor, editor, and publisher of a vernacular paper printed at Poona, known as the "Kesari," and the second accused was the printer of the paper. They were charged under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code with publishing certain articles which the prosecution alleged came under the section. Before reading the articles on which the prosecution was based he would call their attention to section 124 A of the Penal Code under which the proceedings were taken. They were as follows :—

"Whoever, by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

"Explanation.—Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore, the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation is not an offence within this clause. (Act XXVII, 1870, s. 5)."

WHAT IS DISAFFECTION.

The meaning of the word disaffection, as they would find in any dictionary of the English language, was dislike, ill-will, &c., Johnson gave that definition. In Webster's dictionary the meaning given was dislike, disgust, unfriendliness, ill-will, alienation, disloyalty, hostility, &c. The same explanation was given in almost every dictionary, and, therefore in considering the articles, which would be shortly read to them, the question would be whether they were intended to excite a feeling of disaffection and ill-will or hostility towards Government established by law in British India. Proceedings had been taken under this section once before in the Calcutta High Court. The case was reported in 19 Calcutta Law Report, at page 35, and he would read to them any extracts from the charge of the Chief Justice of Bengal to explain the true meaning of the section. Of course, he did this subject to what they would hear from his Lordship when summing up this case. The summing of the Chief Justice of Bengal laid it down that the excitement of disaffection did not come within the meaning of the exception given. It was as follows :—

"Mr. Jackson contended that the words "disaffection" and "disapprobation" were synonymous words, and had one and the same meaning. If that reasoning were sound, it would be impossible for any person to be convicted under the section, as every class of writing would be within the explanation. But you, gentlemen of the jury, are thoroughly acquainted with the English language and must know that there is a very wide difference between the meaning of the two words disaffection and disapprobation. Whenever the prefix "dis" is added to a word, one word formed conveys an idea the opposite to that conveyed by the word without the prefix. Disaffection means a feeling contrary to affection; in other words, dislike or hatred. Disapprobation means simply disapproval. It is quite possible to disapprove of a man's sentiments or action, and yet to like him. The meaning of the two words is so distinct, that I feel it hardly necessary to tell you that the contention of Mr. Jackson cannot be sustained. If a person uses either spoken or written words calculated to create in the minds of the persons to whom they are addressed a disposition not to obey the lawful authority of the Government or to subvert or resist that authority if, and when occasion should arise, and if he does so with the intention of creating such a disposition in his hearers or readers, he will be guilty of the offence of attempting to excite disaffection within the meaning of the section, though no disturbance is brought about by his words or any feeling of disaffection, in fact, produced by them. It is sufficient for the purposes of the section that the words used or calculated to excite feelings of ill-will against the Government and to hold it up to the hatred and contempt of the people and that they were used with the intention to create such feeling. The second question for you, gentlemen of the jury, then, will be whether, upon the evidence before you, you think that the articles circulated by the prisoners were calculated to create such feelings in the minds of their readers, and if so, whether they intended to create such feeling by their circulation.

This extract would indicate the ruling of the Chief Justice in the case. He submitted that the explanation of the law given by the Chief Justice of Bengal was a very clear and proper explanation of section 124A. That being the law which had to be applied in this case, he would now tell them what the articles were in respect of which the prisoners were charged. The two articles in respect of which charges were based appeared in the "Kesari" newspaper of the 15th June 1897. One was the utterance of Shivaji, and the other gave an account of what took place on the occasion of the celebration of his accession.

SHIVAJI'S HISTORY.

"It was hardly necessary for him to dwell at any length upon the details as to Shivaji's career. Undoubtedly, they had all heard and read of him, but to refresh their memories he would remind them that Shivaji lived in the 17th century. He was born in 1627 and he became an important Maharatta Chieftain, conquering a large portion of the Deccan and Konkan. At the time of his death the country which was under his rule was very considerable indeed. That was the history of Shivaji. Now let them see what had been the movement set on foot in the Deccan, regarding Shivaji and the day on which he assumed sovereignty namely on the 6th of June 1664. Opportunity had been taken of late years to celebrate the anniversary of the assumption of the sovereignty by Shivaji. He did not for a moment say that there was anything necessarily disloyal on the part of the persons who celebrated that anniversary. Shivaji was a man of great ability and great courage, who overthrew other princes in the Deccan. He did not says that there was anything necessarily disloyal in persons living under British rule celebrating his anniversary. But he submitted they would find that the articles in the paper—subject to what would be said in his Lordship's charge—showed that the prisoners had taken advantage of the celebration to use language towards the British Government established by law, which was intended to excite disaffection and moreover to incite their countrymen to follow the example of Shivaji and overthrow the British rule. In the celebration of the birthday of Shivaji, advantage had been taken to compare the state of the country now to its condition under Shivaji's rule and to impress upon their countrymen how justifiable it would be for them to overthrow this Government. There could be no doubt that this was the object in view, as would be seen from an article he would read to them, which appeared in the paper some time before—the incriminating article, viz., on May 4th. The learned Advocate-General then read the following official translation by the sixth Translator of the High Court from the paper of the date named:—

SHRI RAMJAYANTI AND SHIVAJAYANTI (b).

"We have many birthday celebrations and jatras (c). In each town, each village, and even each hamlet jatras (c) are held, but they do not prove so useful in our (country) as in Western countries. Everywhere we observe that a liking for jatras (c) has disappeared, while empty pomp and pageantry have very much increased. Great festivals have shared the same fate as the smaller ones. If difficulties, however trifling, come in the way of the (event) to be celebrated, (all) feeling of love for it disappears, and (people) keep running away and hiding themselves in confusion for (the protection of (their) evanescent bodies. The last Ramnavmi (d) is an instance in point.

(c) Jatra is a periodical festival in honour of an idol to which pilgrims resort.

(d) The ninth day of the light half of Chaitra: the birthday of Rama.

Rumours, as usual, flew about thick even before (the day of) Ramjayanti (a) (arrived) and they had also a partial effect on the worshippers. Without having in the mind any fear (or awe) of that which is the source of all happiness and which increases the duration of life (the people) (make) tireless exertions to save (their) wealth and (their) hollow reputation! Howbeit Ramnavmi (d) was duly celebrated. On such occasions the townsmen in their (holiday) attire visit the temple (of the god) and return (home) after casting a hurried glance at the idol and sit talking over their fated troubles about the plague. None (cares to) hear the Katha (a) (or) to repeat mentally the name of Rama (or) to look at Rama's image; the Kathekari (b) anyhow disposes of the affair to earn (his) wages, (while his) hearers are thinking about (their) shoes and their domestic affairs and some of them are amusing themselves. Even before 12-30 (c) when (the ceremony of) the birth (of Rama) takes place, many people return to their homes thinking that they have witnessed (the ceremony of) the birth of Rama. The birth (day) of Rama has been (up to) this day celebrated for thousands of years in this fashion and I wish that it should also be celebrated in future. But from the point of view of (the good of) society, even lakhs of such festivals and the knowledge by all young and old of (the story of the) Ramayana will be productive of no good. (Even) a child will be able to say that the Ramayana describes the death of Ravana at the hands of Rama, but no one thinks why (and) for whom it was that Rama killed him and why the whole of that history was reduced to writing by the great and holy sage Valmiki. (And) who would think about it! In the first place, those who hear the Ramayana are old folks who turn away from (their) duty. The only thing they do is to repeat mentally (the name of) Rama with implicit faith. As young boys are endowed with capability, it is they who ought to hear such works as the Ramayana (and) Bharata. The adage of the Puraniks (a) Puranantalin Wangin Puranant (b) has itselfbeen the cause of the destruction of this sense of duty (amongst the people); "and this having continued nto force up to this day the Purans have lost their value.

a A legend of the exploits of some god related with music and singing.

b A narrator of the legends of the gods.

c I.e., 12 o'clock, Bombay time.

a A public expounder of the Purans.

b I.e., the precepts inculcated in the Purans [should be left] in the Purans [i.e., where they are] [i.e., need not be observed.]

"A thoughtful perusal of the life of ShivajiMaharaja from beginning to end will make it evident that it was he alone who made use of the story told in the Ramayana in all its details. To the best of my limited understanding the following is the story (of that epic). "During the rule of king Ravana, many Brahmans were harassed, gods were persecuted (and) sacrifices, &c., were no longer performed. Ravana was, of course, doing what he wanted to do. The Brahmans did not pray to him or to human beings, or to any other thousand mouthed Ravana for deliverance from his oppression, because they were fiends after all. On one occasion all the kine and the Brahmans with fervid devotion and confidence appealed for protection to the Almighty God Himself. How could the merciful God remain patient any longer? He at once gave an assurance to the kine and the Brahmans! Lo! what a wonderful thing then took place! The all-pervading God assumed the human form and played (many) a pastime to serve as example to human beings. To rescue the kine and the Brahmans (from oppression), he, not minding (his) affection for (his) father and to the great grief of (his) mother, suffered (the woes of) exile in the forest for 14 years. He hardened his frame by living on bulbs and roots. During his residence in the forest he formed a friendshipwith the monkeys and specially with Marutiraya; aided by the monkeys of the forest, God in the form of man, killed that most powerful Ravana, who, though living in a small island, had thrown into prison even the gods of the thirty-three orders, and whose favourite repast was human beings; and (thus) released all the gods from imprisonment. The bell which rang in heaven at the time of (Rama's) victory did so only because he had destroyed the powerful demon-warrior by fighting with him. Similar in character was the fight between the inexperienced and slenderly equipped Shri Shivaji Maharaj and the mighty Afzulkhan. God gets such great deeds performed at the hands of human beings themselves (and) therefore agreeably to the adage "if a man exerts himself he will rise from the condition of man to the position of God," man ought to do (his) duty. We are now reaping the fruits of our dereliction of duty in the past and in the present. Does not the above show that Shri Shivaji turned to good account (his) hearing of the Ramayana? Now-a-days we hear the Purans or read stories from books, but the only thing we fail to do is to form a firm resolution in our minds after (due) consideration and to conduct ourselves in a proper manner. The only things we take pride in and which form the subject-matter of our thought are the writings of one the nice replies given by another (and) the speeches of a third. So will (our) young men, instead of doing this, imitate, during their life-time, most of the things recorded in the life of Shivaji and in the Ramayana? Otherwise it will be just the same whether the festival is or is not celebrated for hundreds of years more. Let that pass. It is, therefore, (my) wish that all Hindus shall at the time of the Shivajayanti think ever and cogitate upon the doings, the courage, the firm resolve, and the ingenuity of Shivaji, and instead of supplicating the authorities for protection lay all (their) complaints before God and lovingly implore Him and perseveringly ask Him again to create among us a Shivaji similar to this. Will (the remembrance of) all the following things, viz., the present famine, the arrangements made regarding it, the deaths brought on by the "politicality" (a) of Government, the epidemic of fever, the oppressive measures (resorted to) for its abatement and effects produced by them be kept alive by meditating (upon them)? Otherwise, the people (think themselves free the moment the Queen utters the formula of (these) four words (namely) "Starve not in famine." But the number of those dying by the famine is going on increasing, (we) become pleased, when, the people having already undergone miseries and the gods suffered troubles and Garud (a) (b) (who is one for all Hindus) (b) having been destroyed, in consequence of the zulum practised on account of the epidemic of fever, a Governor afterwards expresses his "regret" for those occurrences!! Hollow words did not please Shivaji. Let not, therefore, such a thing happen. Let this be known. The date 2-5-97.

a Sic.

(a) The bird and vehicle of Vishnu.

b—b These brackets are original.

(Your) obedient servant,
GANESH.

THE OBJECT OF THE SHIVAJI CELEBRATION.

The Advocate-General continuing said that he submitted with confidence that this article showed clearly that the object of celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of Shivaji was to induce the people, who read those articles, to become like Shivaji and like him to overthrow the governing race. The Advocate-General was proceeding to comment on the article in detail, when

Mr. Pugh objected. The extract that had been read was signed "Your obedient servant, Ganesh;" and was not an article but a letter to the paper. It was well-known that as regards correspondence in a paper writers on both sides were allowed a hearing. He did not say that it was not competent for Government to institute a prosecution in respect to a letter appearing in a paper. But what he objected to was that such a letter should be used for the purpose of proving what the policy of the editor of the paper was.

His Lordship: I think your objection is rather premature. No objection was taken when the Advocate-General proposed to read the article. The objection can be renewed when it is proposed to put the extract in evidence.

Mr. Pugh: If your Lordship pleases.

His Lordship: Gentlemen of the jury, I will ask you to put this letter out of your minds altogether for the present. You may have to consider it afterwards if it is put in as evidence, but do not consider that it is before you at present.

Mr. Pugh: I would ask my learned friend not to refer to letters of this kind until they are admitted.

His Lordship: I am sure the Advocate-General will not read anything respecting which notice of objection has been given.

The Advocate-General said that there could be no objection to the next article he proposed to read, as it was one of the writings respecting which the charge had been laid.

Mr. Pugh here asked for permission for the first accused Tilak to sit behind him in order that he might give instructions respecting the various articles.

His Lordship assented and Mr. Tilak left the dock and stood behind Mr. Pugh during the remainder of the hearing.

The Advocate-General then proceeded to read and comment upon the article headed "Shivaji's Utterances," handing over copies of the official translation to the Judge and jury. It was as follows:—

SHIVAJI'S UTTERANCES.

"By annihilating the wicked I lighten the great weight on the terraqueous globe. I delivered the country by establishing "Swarajya" (a) (and) by saving religion. I betook myself to heaven (b) to shake off the great exhaustion which had come upon me. I was asleep; why then did you, my darlings, awaken me? I had planted upon this soil the virtues that may be likened to the Kalpavriksha, (c) of sublime policy (cc) based on a strong foundation, valour in the battlefield like that of Karna, (d) patriotism, genuine dauntlessness, (and) unity the best of all. Perhaps you now wish to show me the delicious fruits of these. Alack! What is this? I see a fort has crumbled down. Through (miss) fortune I get a broken stone to sit upon. Why does not my heart break like that this day? Alas Alas! I now see with (my own) eyes the ruin of (my) country. Those forts of mine, to build which I expended money like rain, to acquire which fresh (and) fiery blood was spilled there, from which I sallied forth roaring like a lion through the ravines, have crumbled down. What a desolation is this! Foreigners are dragging out Lakshmi (e) violently by the hand (f) by (means of) persecution. Along with her plenty has fled (and) after (that) health also. This wicked Akabaya (g) stalks with famine through the whole country. Relentless death moves about spreading epidemics of diseases.

a Literally, "one's own Government," native rule.

b The text of "heaven" literally means "the Paradise of Indra"

c One of the five trees of Indra's heaven which yields whatever may be desired.

cc May also mean "morality."

d The name of the half-brother to the Pandav princes, famed for munificence.

e The goddess of wealth.

f There being a pun upon the word "kara," which means both "the hand" and "taxes," the second meaning of this sentence may be got at by substituting "by (levying) taxes" for "by the hand."

g The eldest sister of Fortune; Miss Fortune; misfortune personified.

SHLOK (METRE).

"Say, ye, where are those splendid Mavlas, my second lives (h), who promptly shed their blood on the spot where my perspiration fell? They eat bread once (i) (in a day), but not enough of that even. They toil through hard times by tying up their stomachs (to appease the pangs of hunger). Oh people! how did you tolerate in the Kshetra (j) the incarceration of those good preceptors, those religious teachers of mine, the Bramhans whom I protected, (and) who, while they abided by their own religion in times of peace, forsook the darbha (k) in (their) hands for arms which they bore when occasion required? The cow—the foster-mother of babes when (their) mother leaves (them) behind—the mainstay of the agriculturists, the imparter of strength to many people, which I worshipped as my mother, and protected more than (my) life, is taken daily to the slaughter-house and ruthlessly slaughtered (there). "He himself came running exactly within the line of fire of (my) gun!" "I thought (him to be) a bear!" "Their spleens are daily enlarged!" How do the white men escape by urging these meaningless pleas? This great injustice seems to prevail in these days in the tribunals of justice. Could any man have dared to cast (l) an improper glance (l) at the wife of another? A thousand sharp swords (would have) leapt out of (their) scabbards instantly. Now, (however,) opportunities are availed of in railway carriages, and women are dragged by the hand. You eunuchs! How do you brook this? Get that redressed! "He is mad, Lift him up and send him at once on a pilgrimage." He is fond of pleasure. Deprive (him of his) powers, saying that it would be for a time only." This is the way in which royal families are being handled now. What misfortune has overtaken (the land)! How have all these kings become quite effeminate, like those on the chess-board! How can I bear to see this heart-rending sight? I turn (my) glance in another direction after telling (i.e. leaving with you) a brief message. Give my compliments to my good friends, your rulers over whose vast dominions the sun never sets. Tell them "How have you forgotten that old way of yours, when with scales in hand you used to sell (your goods) in (your) warehouses?" (As) my expeditions in that direction were frequent, it was at that time possible (for me) to drive you back to (your own) country. The Hindus, however, being magnanimous by nature, I protected you. Have you not thus been laid under deep obligations? Make, then, your subjects, who are my own children, happy. It will be good for (your) reputation if you show your gratitude now by discharging this debt (of obligation)."

h "Second lives," i.e. beloved.

i Meaning, they take only one meal a day.

j A sacred place.

k A sacred grass used in sacrifice, &c.

l—l The text of these words literally means "oblique vision."

THE MEANING OF THE ARTICLE.

Proceeding Mr. Lang said the reference to "foreigners dragging Lakshmi violently by the hand" meant that the British Government were dragging away the wealth of the country—Lakshmi being the goddess of wealth,—and that in doing persecution or zoolum was resorted to by the Raj. Having read an extract from Grant Duff's History of the Marathas to show that one reference was to the prowess of Shivaji's infantry, the learned counsel drew attention to the words "Oh people! how do you tolerate in the Kshetera the incarceration of those good preceptors; those religious teachers of mine, the Brahmins." This was an allusion he said, to the imprisonment of certain Brahmins at Wai in 1894, owing to their refusal to obey the orders of the Collector of Satara not to play music in front of a Mahomedan mosque. In several other articles the imprisonment of Brahmins was spoken of as one of the principal causes of complaint. The Advocate-General proceeded to quote the words "He came running within the line of fire of my gun, I thought him to be a bear," and said this referred to an accident whereby, a few years ago, a gentleman, named Fagan, a Forest Officer, accidentally shot a woman, when out shikaring. The incident in question was referred to in an article in the "Kesari" on June 14th, 1892. This article which was read by the learned Advocate-General complained bitterly that the Forest Officer was not more severely dealt with by Government for the mistake. Government blanded their crocodile tears with those of the Forest Officer, but had not punished him. If the case had been the other way about and the woman had shot the Forest Officer, what would have happened? This want of justice, the article went on to say, was in keeping with the regime of Lord Harris, and, therefore, it was no use referring further to the subject. The Advocate-General then dwelt upon the statement of the incriminating article—"their spleens are daily enlarged." There had been cases, said the learned counsel, in which natives had been struck by Europeans, and the blows, though not severe, had caused the death of the persons struck owing to their weak condition.

THE TREATMENT OF NATIVE PRINCES.

Another extract to which he called attention read as follows: "He is mad. Lift him up and send him at once on a pilgrimage." This referred most probably to the fact that the Maharaja of Kolhapur in 1882, or some other year early in the eighties, went out of his mind. He had practically to be kept in confinement and he afterwards died. "He is fond of pleasure," continued the article, "deprive him of his powers, saying it would be for a time only. This is the way in which royal families are being handled now, etc." The extracts he had read showed that the article represented Shivaji as having awakened from sleep to view the whole state of the country, and Shivaji finds that the wealth of the country is being taken away by zoolum or oppression. Next, that the Brahmins were being unjustly punished; that where a native is concerned against a European in a Court of law justice is not done, and that white men escape by giving meaningless pleas or excuses. It was also alleged that under British rule women are constantly insulted in Railway carriages, a thing which would not have been tolerated in Shivaji's time. Further it was meant that the princes of India are deprived of their powers on pleas not well-founded. It seemed to him that the gentlemen of the jury could not come to any other conclusion than that the object of publishing this article was to excite feelings of disaffection against Government on the part of those who read it. Could they have the slightest doubt but that the effect of that article upon the readers would be extremely likely to be that of creating in them disloyalty, hatred, and disaffection towards the British Government. The article was signed "Bhowani," that being the name of Shivaji's sword, which is still kept at Satara. Bhowani, as they were aware, was the goddess of destruction.

THE SECOND INCRIMINATED EXTRACT.

In addition to the article he had read, there appeared in the same issue of the paper an account of Shivaji's celebration at Poona. He handed printed copies to the Judge and jury, and proceeded to read the report. The last paragraphs, as read by the learned Advocate-General, were as follows:—At the conclusion of the lecture, Professor Bhanu said: Every Hindu, every Maratha, to whatever party he may belong, must rejoice at this (Shivaji) festival. We all are striving to regain (our) lost independence, and this terrible load is to be uplifted by us all in combination It will never be proper to place obstacles in the way of any person who, with a true mind, follows the path of uplifting this burden in the manner he deems fit. Our mutual dissensions impede our progress greatly. If any one be crushing down the country from above cut him off; but do not put impediments in the way of others. Let bygones be bygones; let us forget them and forgive one another for them. Have we not had enough of that strife, which would have the same value in the estimation of great men as a fight among rats and cats? All (a) occasions like the present festival, which (tend to) unite the whole country, must be welcome. So saying the Professor concluded his speech. Afterwards Professor Jinsiwale said: If no one blames Napoleon for committing two thousand murders in Europe, (and) if Cæsar is considered merciful though he needlessly committed slaughters in Gaul (France) many a time, why should so virulent an attack be made on Shri Shivaji Maharaja for killing one or two persons? The people who took part in the French Revolution denied that they committed murders and maintained that they were (only) removing thorns from (their) path. Why should not the same principle (? argument) be made applicable to Maharashtra? Being inflamed with partisanship, it is not good that we should keep aside our true opinions. It is true that we must (i.e., should not hesitate to) swallow down our opinions on any occasion when an expression of them might be thought detrimental to the interests of the country (i.e., nation), but no one should permit his real opinions to be permanently trodden under foot. Professor Jinsiwale concluded his speech by expressing a hope that next year there will be witnessed greater unity amongst the various parties in Poona on the occasion of this festival.

a This sentence may also be rendered thus: "The more the occasions like...the whole country, the better."

"After the conclusion of Professor Jinsiwale's speech, the President, Mr. Tilak, commenced his discourse. It was needless to make fresh historical researches in connection with the killing of Afzulkhan. Let us even assume that Shivaji first planned and then executed the murder of Afzulkhan. Was this act of the Maharaja good or bad? This question which has to be considered should not be viewed from the standpoint of even the Penal Code or even the Smritis of Manu or Yadnyavalkya, or even the principles of morality laid down in the Western and Eastern ethical systems. The laws which bind society are for common men like yourselves and myself. No one seeks to trace the genealogy of a Rishi, nor to fasten guilt upon a king. Great men are above the common principles of morality. These principles fail in their scope to reach the pedestal of great men. Did Shivaji commit a sin in killing Afzulkhan or how? The answer to this question can be found in the Mahabharat itself. Shrimat Krishna's advice (teaching) in the Gita is to kill even our teachers (and,) our kinsmen. No blame attaches (to any person) if (he) is doing deeds without being actuated by a desire to reap the fruit (of his deeds). Shri Shivaji Maharaja did nothing with a view to fill the small void of his own stomach (i.e., from interested motives). With benevolent intentions he murdered Afzulkhan for the good of others. If thieves enter our house and we have not (sufficient) strength in our wrists to drive them out, we should without hesitation shut them up and burn (a) (them) alive. God has not conferred upon the Mlenchhas (b) the grant inscribed on a copperplate of the kingdom of Hindustan. The Maharaja strove to drive them away from the land of his birth; he did not thereby commit the sin of coveting what belonged to others. Do not circumscribe your vision like a frog in a well. Get out of the Penal Code, enter into the extremely high atmosphere of the Shrimat Bhagavatgita, and (then) consider the actions of great men. After making the above observations in connection with the original theme, Mr. Tilak made the following remarks relating to the concluding portion of Professor Bhanu's address: A country which (i.e., a people who) cannot unite even on a few occasions should never hope to prosper. Bickerings about religious and social matters are bound to go on until death; but it is most desirable that on one day out of the 365 we should unite at least in respect of one matter. To be one in connection with Shivaji does not mean that we are completely to forget our other opinions. For quarrelling there are the other days of course. We should not forget that Ram and Ravan felt no difficulty whatever to meet in the same temple on the occasion of worshipping (the god) Shankar. After the lecture, *pad* (verses) of the Sanmitra Samaj and Maharashtra Mela were sung, and this brought the second day's (celebration) to a close.

a The text of 'burn alive' may, on the authority of Molesworth's dictionary, be translated 'oppress or torment them exceedingly.'

b The generic term for a barbarian or foreigner, that is, for one speaking any language but Sanskrit and not subject to the usual Hindu institutions.

"On the third day Professor Jinsiwale delivered a very long lecture, which was replete with information. As it is not at all possible to compress Professor Jinsiwale's address in a brief space, we cannot give even a summary of it to-day. We are glad to say that the Kirtan of the pious Ghamande was, as usual, worth hearing. He took up the same story (subject) of the assassination of Afzulkhan, and though it was (narrated) in the old style, it was full of new thoughts, as is usually the case with the Bava (i. e., preacher)."

WHAT THE REPORT MEANT.

The Advocate-General then explained some illusions to the "Mahabharat" made in the articles. He did not propose to read the whole "Mahabharat" which was a very long poem and translations of which he had got before him, but he merely wished to give an outline of the incident of the "Mahabharat" referred to in the article. After reading some extracts he proceeded to give a description of the history of the murder of Afzul Khan by Shivaji from the history by Grant Duff. After quoting the passages from the book the Advocate-General proceeded to remark that the meaning of the words used in the article was very clear. Under the disguise of a discussion of the "Mahabharat" they meant to suggest that discontentment was the root of all evil, but contentment destroyed prosperity. He then read the extracts from the speeches of Professor Bhanu, and proceeded to remark that it might be naturally asked why the Professor was not prosecuted. The answer was obvious. There was no evidence whatsoever that Professor Bhanu actually said what was published. There was no official short-hand writer to take notes, and it was no part of the business of this paper to print what Professor Bhanu said. If he were prosecuted he might say it was a concoction of the prisoner and then it would be impossible for them to prove that those were the sentiments that he gave expression to. The prosecution was utterly unable to prove that Professor Bhanu actually spoke what was ascribed to him. The prisoners were liable as printer, publisher, and proprietor for printing the seditious matter.

THE RULE OF THE MLENCHAS.

Counsel then referred to the meaning of the "copper-plate," and remarked that the prisoner gave an explanation in the "Kesari" of 22nd of June, of the paragraphs complained of. He observed that it was clear that the evident intention of the first prisoner was to impress upon his hearers that the British Government had no right to be here in India, and that they were perfectly justified in trying to shake off the uncongenial yoke in any way they liked, and to commit even murder for the purpose of obtaining their object. What he submitted was that the articles which were the subject of the charge appeared in the same paper and related to the same subject. The first article implied that Shivaji's country was ruined by the unjust British rule. In the second article they had a distinct and unblushing attempt made justifying a political murder or political assassination. This he submitted was clear from the remark of Professor Bhanu, when he said that it was perfectly idle whether Afzulkhan struck first or not. They were told by Professor Bhanu that they were justified in committing murder of foreigners who had no right to rule over them. This was what the article in the "Kesari" meant to convey to its readers.

THE POONA MURDERS.

The article was published on the 15th June, and on the night of the 22nd June or early in the morning of the 23rd, Mr. Ayerst and Mr. Rand were murdered at Poona—the deed being committed within a week of the publication of the articles. He could not say whether the murder was actually caused through the inuendo of the article. He had no evidence to prove this, but the jury could have their own opinion when articles of this kind were read by persons at a time when considerable excitement prevailed owing to plague and famine in Poona. When the people suffered inconvenience from the operations of Government for the public safety, he submitted that this sort of article was extremely likely to cause action such as resulted in the death of Mr. Ayerst and Mr. Rand. The country had been for some months past suffering considerably from famine, and in addition to that plague had been making fearful ravages. It would appear from the articles in this particular paper, which he would put in, that, apparently, these articles had excited disapprobation at Poona. The first article complained of the country groaning under the British rule, and the second justified murder to "save this country." After referring to the correspondence that appeared in the *Times of India* in June last, under the signature "Justice," and Mr. Tilak's explanation in the "Kesari" of 22nd June, counsel proceeded to remark that the explanation was not true, the word Mlenchhas being applied to the foreign rulers of the present time. The articles were meant to cause disaffection against the British rule. It was not necessary that disaffection should be caused, when the intention to excite disaffection was clear. It was not a proper argument that it was not likely that this disaffection could not be serious or that it could not have serious consequences, considering that British rule was so firmly established. It was for them to say whether the articles came under section 124A. They did not come under the explanation of the section 124A. The first was directly directed against the British rule in India. It was an attack upon the British administration. In order to prove the animus of the paper to the British rule, the Advocate-General proposed to read several extracts from the paper.

AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Pugh objected to this course being adopted, saying that the charge was in respect of two particular articles, alleged to have a tendency to cause disaffection. He contended that the correspondence in a paper could not be viewed in the same light as an article by the editor and the *Times of India* which had published letters on the subject of Shivaji just as reasonably he brought up under the section at that rate. He submitted that for the purpose of showing animus stray articles or stray contributions, purporting to be contributions from other people, could not be used one way or another. In the case of correspondence in newspapers, it was very desirable from a commercial point of view to give the views of some people other than the editor. They might favour one side or the other, and they expressed only the contributors' views. It was not right to single out certain articles from various contributions.

His Lordship enquired whether the counsel meant to say that it was wrong to assume that the paper necessarily agreed with the correspondence.

Mr. Pugh replied in the affirmative, and said that an editor must admit contributions from a commercial point of view.

The Advocate-General submitted that these contributions were examined by the editor. They were evidence against him for the purpose of showing animus and the motive which actuated him to give space to them. The articles were accepted by the editor and published, and he submitted that the whole of the contributions published by the prisoner and sent forth to the world were documents which could be put against him. They were contributions upon the subjects he so warmly discussed in his paper. If they were commentaries upon matters with which the paper had no concern they would then have been valueless. In it they found articles of the same tendency, creating a bias against British rule.

His Lordship said that it had always been held in libel cases that extracts from the same paper were admissible in order to show animus, as to a certain extent those who allowed them to be published were responsible. The counsel might put in letters to the opposite *prima facie* they bore upon the subject and were admissible.

This decision having been made by his Lordship to admit the extracts, the learned Advocate-General proceeded to read various extracts from the offending paper and from the Maratha also, edited by Mr. Tilak. We give the following quotation:—

THE TEST OF SERVING THE (CAUSE OF THE) PUBLIC.

"Official Translation of a Marathi contribution of six paragraphs, printed in columns 1 and 2 at page 2 of the issue of the "Kesari" newspaper, dated Tuesday, 6th April, 1897:"

The interests of our present Government and (their) subjects do not, generally speaking, lie in one (and the same) direction. It is, therefore, not surprising that if any one in his solicitude for the welfare of the subject (people) begins to exert (himself in their behalf), our Government which calls itself a lover of truth should not bear it; and the more a person begins (tries) to serve the cause of the people, the greater is the exasperation of the corporeal representatives of the incorporeal Government, and when such exasperation reaches its climax the brewing of (the storm of) anger finds its vent in the shape of an action (at law) or of some Resolution. As for me, I am fully persuaded that if anybody wants to see how far any individual is serving the cause of (his) country, he should enquire what is the opinion of the editors of Anglo-Indian newspapers and of Government officers about him. If the opinion is adverse, then one should understand that the best service is rendered to the public cause; but if it is found that he is much respected at the Government Darbar; (that) the Governor Saheb himself likes him much (and) consults him in every matter; (that) he gets letters familiarly addressed from the Collector Saheb himself; then one should understand that he is some big Rao Saheb or Rao Bahadur! Whoever thinks that the fulfilment of his (lifes's mission) consists only in this, 'The Saheb spoke to me, smiled, he clasped my hand,' only such a person will not approve of the above test of serving the public (cause). The only reason of laying down this test to-day is that applying it to the Sarvajanik Sabha, people may see how far its (i.e, the Sabha's) serving the public cause satifies that test.

"All editors of newspapers, when communicating the news that Government has deprived the Sarvajanik Sabha of its right to send in its representations to Government, have expressed their regret—some sincerely, while others out of deference to public opinion. But if it is no sin to speak the truth, then I was glad to hear this news. The reason of (my) being glad was only this, that I became convinced that the Sabha must have been doing real service; otherwise Government eyes would not have been so pained! I am aware that there is a class of people who entertain the opinion that it is no use acting so: nothing whatever can be obtained by annoying the Government; if any advantage, great or small, is to be gained, it will be gained only by suavity and gentle behaviour. But whether you take or do not take things gently, they never fail to do what they want to do. The difference is only this: if you supplicate piteously, they put a lump of sugar into your mouth and then they twist (your) ear; otherwise, they only twist (the ear)! So if the ear-pulling cannot be avoided in either case, then I do not know why by concealing the vexation (which one feels) from the bottom of (his) heart, (and) by cringing and fawning, one should, for nothing, forfeit his claim to be considered at least a human being.

"The poor on account of the famine, the poor and the rich on account, of the epidemic and all persons on account of the Government annoyance "feel sad; where (is one) to go now." Things have come to such a pass. It remains to be seen how many can see the way. Finally,—

"(a) The call of death cannot be avoided: trying to save the body (you) cannot save (it). (b) Being thoughtful, you do not understand. What is to be done? (a)

DASANUDAS, (c)"

(b)—(b). This passage may also be thus rendered; Being thoughtful do you understand what should be done?

(c) Lit., 'slave of a slave'; a title assumed for one's self by an earnest humble speaker.

THE PLAGUE OPERATIONS.

Extract from Official Translation of a Marathi article "Kesari" dated 4th May 1897.—"There is no doubt that many people will have their lost courage revived on hearing that several of the soldiers, who have come here for the purpose of inspecting the houses, are to go back after eight days more. Everybody already knows now of the excess committed by these soldiers during the Rand-*regime*; and at last even the truth of what we had written is becoming manifest, not only here but even in other places to people like Anant. It is true that her Majesty the Queen, the Secretary of State and his Council should not have issued an order for needlessly practising 'zulum' upon the people of India without any special advantage to be gained, and that the Bombay Government should not have entrusted the execution of this order to a suspicious, sullen and tyrannical officer like Rand; and for this one cannot sufficiently blame the Home Government as well as Lord Sandhurst. But in our opinion it is the duty of our leaders to find out some contrivance for the protection of our people when it has once been settled that Government is to practise zulum (and) when we are convinced that no one up to the supreme authority will and does afford any redress for this zulum, as this order has been issued directly by the Home Government itself. At such a time it is of no use merely to cry out in the name of (i.e., against) the person practising zulum. As when a house is on fire, the property in it is not saved by merely fuming and chafing at the incendiary; but a fire-engine (or pump) &c., has to be brought to save the house as far as possible, even so is it with the present state of things. In our opinion there will be ample time hereafter to revile Government for its oppressive conduct. The dependence upon others which Lord Sandhurst (has) manifested in the matter both of the plague and the famine, is truly deplorable. But what answer are we to give if any one asks us the question, whether our leaders tried to do anything in suppressing the fire which has at present spread in the city under the orders of Lord Sandhurst and of the Home Government, beyond remaining out of the city and clamouring (from there)? Really speaking, this was surely the time for the leaders and the rich people of Poona to take the lower classes by the hand and assist them and prove the reality of their leadership. But it is very deplorable that this occasion has not been taken advantage of as it should have been. Did we even try to be serviceable to the poor people by giving them this assurance:—"Government is oppressing you, but we are prepared to assist you with our body and our purse (a) (not with words) (a) as much as it lies in our hand"? No. Then we should think for ourselves in what manner we are the leaders of the people. The soldiers committed whatever excesses they could; (they) defiled (our) temples, burnt down (our) slabs and mullers and pots, and wherever they found an opportunity to do so they even put into (their) pockets things, great and small; but we were not only unable to seize even one of them by the hand, but even failed to take such other measures in concert as were necessary. We have already indicated before what these measures are."

a—a The brackets are original.

FREE THOUGHTS.

Extract from an article (printed in paragraphs) appearing on the front page of the "Mahratta" of 23rd May, purporting to be signed by "Philosophy":—

But the British rule has compelled the helpless peasantry to leave their beloved fields and happy homes and to resort to the dirty and overcrowded parts of Bombay. There they live in filthy huts, eat their bread by the sweat of their brow and return back to their native villages with savings only sufficient to meet the demands of the rigid system of land assessment. The bold peasantry of Maharashtra and the hardy race of cultivators in Konkan no longer shine in the army or navy of the land as in the days of the Peshwas. The dwarfing influence of the British has turned the backbone of Maharashtra and Konkan Raj, once forming the famous cavalry. (Hujur Pagas) of the Deccan and the navy of Konkan, their country's pride, into mere servile class of field labourers, destined now to work like slaves for the luxuries of the omnipotent bureaucracy—luxuries far surpassing in vanity and folly the fabulous pleasures of the mighty demons of yore described by the most exuberant fancy of this land of poets."

Extract from an article (printed in paragraphs), entitled "Free Thoughts" appearing on the front page of the "Mahratta," dated 30th May, and purporting to be signed by "Philosophy."

"The Anglo-Indian dailies of the Presidency are publishing letters complaining of the dull inactivity of the Mahableshwar season this year. A dark gloom has spread over the yearly festivities of the merry-making foreigners,—not because of the famine, a calamity to the sons of the enslaved land only, not because of the plague, a ghastly terror to the Native populace only of Bombay and Poona, but because many of the rich Europeans of the metropolis thought it prudent to leave the shores of this infected land and seek refuge in the cold climate of their dear homes in England. Some of the big officers of the State have gone to Europe—far away from plague and famine, and the rich foreign element in the Bombay Bar, too, has followed the worthy example of the brave Justices. The European merchants, toiling in the burning rays of the tropical sun to impoverish the country to the best of their abilities, were forced to resign temporarily in favour of the dire agencies of the angry God, the famine and plague, who are now continuing, in a sudden and drastic fashion, the work of destruction already begun by the flow of Indian wealth towards the West. So the young European with ladies of his family is enjoying a trip to the civilised world, leaving behind the members of the Bombay Government and a few missionaries to go through the yearly routine of balls, dances, and dinner parties, greatly missing the company of many of the agreeable members of the Anglo-Indian society, but scarcely condescending, being incomprehensively busy with the different sorts of enjoyments, to peep down into the miserable valleys of Sahyadri,—the abode of the poverty-stricken Mavalas of Shivaji."

AN ARMS ACT FOR THE BARODA STATE.

Copy of an article appearing on page 3 of the "Maharatta" dated 30th May last.—

"There is some reason to believe in the truth of the report that the Baroda Government is thinking of introducing a measure which will have the effect of an Arms Act for Baroda. It is not exactly known whose brain is responsible for the conception of such an innovation, though it is alleged that the measure is to be introduced at the instance of the Political Resident. It is certainly only an innovation, and a mischievous innovation too. It cannot be called a reform. And we duly warn the counsellors of the Maharaja that they seem to be sadly mistaking the character of the step they are going to take. Baroda is no doubt a good Government, but lately it has fallen into the bad habit of making foolish imitations of the British Government, and the Act in question is, we assert, one of such imitations. Apart from the intrinsic demerits of the measure, the most serious objection to the innovation is that it is not at all called for by the state of things in Baroda Raj. We do not think that the returns of crime generally in the Baroda State compare unfavourably with those in any part of the British territory. The subjects of the State are, we believe, as harmless *with* arms as the British subjects *without* them. The character of the majority of the subjects of the State, the mild Gujaratis, is proverbially innocent. Nor do we *think* that the Baroda Government need entertain the fears which our ungrateful and over-suspicious Government feels. The British rulers believe that the subjects, if entrusted with arms, may one day use them against the Government. The belief is partially well-founded, for the British Government is an alien Government, and the subjects, in trying to get emancipation, will, "if constitutional methods fail," have some day to resort to arms. But in Baroda, the subjects have a Government of their own. It is also a popular Government. There can be therefore, no motive for the Baroda subjects to abuse their arms. The chief motive for their abuse being thus absent and the character of the subjects being in itself a guarantee against it, the proposed measure of disarming the people becomes quite inexplicable except by the supposition that somebody in Baroda is making a foolish imitation from his pattern under the mistaken notion that what he is attempting is a real "reform." But has that unwise counsellor of the Maharaja never heard the loud cry that is being raised throughout British India, against the Arms Act? Does it not strike him that an Arms Act must be necessarily demoralising in its effects?"

INDIAN PRINCES IN LONDON.

Copy of an article appearing on page 5 of the "Mahratta" dated 30th May:—

It is a pity that some of our Chiefs and Princes have got greatly mistaken notions of loyalty. In their zeal for exhibiting loyalty to the Queen they go so far as to forget themselves and the high position which they hold in their own land. The unworthy self-forgetfulness is clearly shown by the mania, which has seized some of our Princes, of going to England for the purpose of spreading their gay plumages before the eyes of the British public. The Queen's Jubilee has afforded them only another opportunity for gratifying their vanity under the pretext of making a homage pilgrimage to the Queen's Throne. These uninvited guests are of course unwelcome; nor is even good grace or common courtesy shewn by the host in receiving them. But in their eagerness to lick the dust of the Queen's feet, these Princes swallow up ill-treatment and insults too. They invariably pay the penalty of thrusting themselves where they are not wanted; but we have seldom seen any of them taking a wholesome lesson for his future guidance. We feel extremely nervous about these Princes, when we imagine what insignificant atoms they must prove themselvss to be in the crowd of the magnificent assemblage that will throng London in the Jubilee time. They will attract no notice, at least not a regardful notice. The Princes go before the independent British people, as perhaps the most humbled and whip-amed of the conquered race of India. And if they catch any notice at all it must be far from gratifying. The exhibition of the want of self-respect on the part of these Princes is made more glaring and also ridiculous by the fact that they attempt in England all manner of pomp and deport themselves, in an obtrusive gay fashion."

The Advocate-General, in commenting on these articles contended that they drew unfavourable comparisions between articles present time and Shivaji's day and were meant for exciting people against British rule. One of the articles had held up to ridicule the netive princes who had gine to England on the occasion of the Jubilee. They would remember the attack made against officers in charge of plague operations. As to the question that might be asked why proceedings were not taken against the paper before, the Advocate-General pointed out that they had to be translated. Their translations involved sometime at least. The articles were published on the 15th of June and the information against the prisoners laid on the 27th of July. The paper was printed in the vernacula, yet it was widely circulated in Bombay, Poona, and elsewhere.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The prosecution gave a notoriety to these articles which they would otherwise not obtain, and hence it was always held that they should be avoided as fkr as possible. There was no desire on the part of Government to prevent free discussion in the Native Press. But when it was seen what the effect of these article was proceedings were taken with the object of enforcing the law. Another maater to which he wished to allude, was the fact that Mr. Tilak was a member of the Legislative Council. A great deal would probably be made of the fact that his nomination was accepted by Government after the articles objected to appeared, but that had nothing whatever to do with the case. The nomination was made on June 24th, a few days after the article appeared, but the paper was a Maratha one, and the trantlation occupied some time. There was nothing whatever to show that the Governor had the articles before him at the time. It would be said that the Governor would not have accepted the nomination had he deemed the articles seditious but on the ground to which he had referred no inference of that sort could be drawn. The gentlemen of the jury would be glad to learn that so far as the prosecution was concerned there was very little evidence to adduce, and that it was mainly of a formal character. A case of this kind did not depend on oral evidence in the slightest degree. The articles would be placed before them in evidence, and acting under the direction of his Lordship as to the meaning of section 124A the gentlemen of the jury would be called upon to say whether the articles were such as to be calculated to cause disaffection against the Government established by law in British India. He had no dou that they would find this was the case.

EVIDENCE OF THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR.

Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig, examined by Mr. Lan said: I am the Oriental Translator to the Governme of Bombay, and instituted these prosecutions und the orders of Government, that is, in respect of th article of the 15th June.

The order of Government was tendered by Mr Lang.

Mr. Pugh objected to the order going in. The orde was general and vague. No dates of the articles wa given; no time was mentioned, and the orde might apply to articles of any description. The learned counsel submitted that the sanction of Government was not sufficient in itself. The Hyderab suit, know as the Yusuffidin case, was quashed b the Privy Council, because the arrest was illegal, an he held that as the sanction was not in proper form in this case the arrest of prisoners was equally illegal.

His lordship said that the magistrate had considered the form of the sanction of Government, and had deemed it sufficient.

After an adjournment for tiffin,

Mr. Pugh argued that the magistrate could not take cognizance of the sanction except under the section to which he referred. Mr. Pugh referred to a case in which the sanction was not obtained until after the institution of the prosecution; and in which it was vitiated in consequence. It was decided that Colonel Dods had no jurisdiction to commit the case. The judges held that the commitment was irregular. According to the decision of the Privy Council in the Yussufidin case, the arrest itself was illegal, and it followed from that that the whole of the proceedings were illegal. Mr. Pugh next referred to a case before Sir Michael Westroph, 8 H. C. R., Bombay 32, in which the proceedings of the Magistrate of Khandesh were called in question. The conviction in the case was quashed, because the magistrate, it was held, had no jurisdiction. Mr. Pugh next referred to a case in 3 Allahabad Reports, 215, in which the proceedings were for want of proper sanction held to be irregular and vitiated.

A LATER ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Lang, in replying to the objection, said the section did not say that the sanction should be in writing. Mr. Baig said he had the authority of Government to institute a prosecution against the *Kesari* in respect of the two articles. Moreover, the learned counsel had in his hand a later order of Government, which distinctly gave sanction for the prosecution. Mr. Lang tendered the document.

Mr. Pugh objected to the admission of the document at this late stage, which he said showed that Government knew the first order to be irregular.

Mr. Lang, in answer to his lordship, said that the document showed that the previous sanction of Government referred to the two articles.

Mr. Pugh argued that the present document was in no way a sanction. It was simply a declaration; that the previous sanction related to the two articles. It was not for his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to say what the document meant; it was a point for his lordship to decide alone. Mr. Pugh had never heard the authority of his Excellency the Governor exercised in this way.

His Lordship intimated he would dismiss for consideration the document last tendered. In disposing of the objection, he referred to the section, cited by Mr. Pugh, and read the order authorizing Mr. Baig to institute the prosecution. A complaint had been made and the complainant in the box said that it was made in consequence of the order of Government in the matter. Mr. Pugh objected to the order on the ground that it referred to "articles" only, and did not apply to poems and report. He also objected for want of particulars and dates. The first ground was not sustainable, for the order clearly meant any articles which were objectionable. It gave the person deputed authority to select the articles to obe complained of. Even if it was assumed for the moment that the order under section 196 was lacking in completeness, it was clear from the ruling of a Full Bench of that Court that section 532 applied to the case. The section set forth that the Court to which the commitment was made had the power to accept an irregular commitment if it considered that the accused had not been injured thereby, unless during the inquiry, and before the order of commitment, objection was made on behalf either of the accused or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of such magistrate or other authority. No particular form was required under the section 195, and it was not even necessary for the order to be in writing. What the court had to see was that a properly authorised person, and not an outsider, had instituted the prosecution. His lordship was satisfied that this was a properly authorised prosecution. No objection was made to the order when it was admitted by the magistrate; and his lordship took it that the objection could not now be raised.

Mr. Pugh asked the court to reserve a point in the matter.

His Lordship said he would do so in this and any other matters that might arise.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Baig, cross-examined by Mr. Pugh: My original language is Urdu. Marathi I have learned in the course of my studies.

Do you reside at Poona?—Yes.

How long have you resided there?—A very long time.

You know the first accused?—I have known him latterly.

How long?—About a year and a-half or two years.

You knew him by reputation for a very long time?—Four or five years.

He is a permanent resident of Poona?—I believe so.

Do I understand you to say that you came to Bombay and laid the information under the orders of Government?—Yes, under their orders.

Do I understand you to say that you made the selection of the papers?—No; the papers were selected and sent to me. I cannot exactly recollect the dates when I received particular papers.

You read some of the Bombay papers, I suppose?—Yes.

They have been calling the attention of Government to Mr. Tilak?—Not particularly. There have been some articles to which attention has been called to seditious writings, but not particularly to Mr. Tilak.

Do you think Professor Bhanu's speech was objected to?—Yes, it was objected to in the letter of "Justice." So far as I remember, the translation was made before "Justice's" letter appeared.

You could not tell me any nearer than that?—No. I had nothing to do with that letter. The translation was completed before the letter. I took no interest in the movement for the Shivaji Festival. The history of Shivaji is well-known to everybody. I remember the movement for repairing Shivaji's tomb.

You know the "Book of Bombay"?—Well, I know Bombay itself. (Laughter.) I have not seen Mr. Douglas' "Bombay and Western India." I remember reading about the movement for repairing Shivaji's tomb.

Do you know about Lord Reay allowing the tomb to be repaired?—No, I don't.

Do you know Mr. Acworth's "Marathi Ballads"?—Yes, I have heard of the book. I have not read the book itself.

Mr. Pugh wished to put in a copy of an article in the "Kesari" of the 23rd April 1895. An official translation was not ready.

His lordship said he might put it in by and bye.

Mr. Pugh also tendered an article in the "Kesari" of the 30th April and a leader published in the "Times of India" of 29th May 1895.

Cross-examination continued: I do not know a book called "Bal Bodh." It has been published long after my school days. I have not seen or heard of it.

THE TRANSLATIONS.

Mr. Molesworth's Dictionary is the leading authority on Marathi?—Yes

Your translation was according to Molesworth?—That is not my translation before the court. It is the High Court translation that is before the court. I have read the translation.

Have you been through the articles?—Yes, I have read them.

Just look at this—the official translation on one side, and the High Court translation on the other.

Witness looked at the translations.

Mr. Pugh said he wished to put in the literal translations, side by side with the free translations.

His lordship looked at the translation handed him in a private form, and copies were also handed to the jury.

Cross-examination continued: My translation gives two reasons of the meaning of the word "foreigner." The original is much stronger than the literal translation. The original gives two meanings which are not given in the literal translation. There are words which have two significations. There is the word "Karre," which means the "hand" and also "tax." The sentence means "Foreigners are taking the wealth of the country, by harassing Laxmee and dragging her by the hand," or it might mean "by raising taxes."

There is nothing about people there?—There is nothing about people.

Will you mention any dictionary in which *chharni* means persecution?—It means harassing if you have an objection to the word persecution.

At this stage the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. Immense crowds of people stood in the precincts of the court at the time of rising to learn the upshot of the day's proceedings.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Surely, this "Pratoda" case will not add to the popularity of the British rule in this country. And, pray, why has the proprietor been punished at all? How can he be punished criminally at all for the writings of another? We apprehend great mischief from the result of the "Pratoda" case. It will naturaly give a great fright to the vernacular press, and many editors will either retire from the field of journalism or conduct their papers with a halter round their neck. Said the "Globe" during "Bangabasi" prosecution: "All we can say now is that a people which boasts of its freedom and attributes its national greatness and prosperity to that freedom, should be infinitely cautious in destroying such freedom anywhere." The Press prosecutions in Bombay will, however, result in taking away the freedom of the Indian papers. And this means greater mischief to the rulers than to the people of this country.

WRITERS AND READERS.

uniform limited edition of Mr. Rudyard Kip- ritings, already briefly announced in this ts to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. A will appear every month, beginning probably tober, and the price will be half-a-guinea net. here are to be twelve volumes, that will make the hole cost of the edition six guineas. Clark, of Edin- urgh, is doing the printing, and the paper has been pecially made by Dickinson. The number of copies n the issue is 1,050, and already many of these have been taken up.

Mr. Kipling has arranged his writings for this edition, and it will probably be found that he has introduced certain new general headings. The first volume will be his Plain Tales from the Hills, and two volums are to follow, containing Soldiers Three and Military Tales. The book in which Mr. Kipling collaborated with Mr. Balestier, that is The Naulahka, is to be included in the edition. Mr. William Sarang has etched from life a portrait of Mr. Kipling for the first volume. The portrait is said to be an uncommonly good one.

Rather a special interest must attach just now to a book on England and India by a native of the latter country. Messrs. Chatto have such a volume in preparation, the author being Mr. Romesh C. Dutt, who has been engaged in official work in India. He endeavours to give a picture of Indian progress from the year 1785 to 1885. He recognises the great benefits which England has conferred on India, but he does not think our administration wholly flawless. He writes from the point of view of the natives, and tries to indicate their views.

It seems that Mr. Le Gallienne's next book is to be called If I were God. This title lies no farther away than in one of Dr. George MacDonald's books, namely in David Elginbrod, where these lines occur:—

> Here lie I, Martin Elginbrodde;
> Hae mercy o' my soul, Lord God;
> As I wad do, were I Lord God,
> And ye were Martin Elginbrodde.

This book of Mr. Le Gallienne's will be published by Mr. James Bowden.

An important addition is about to be made to that well known little library the Eversley Series. This is an Eversley Bible in eight volumes, each volume being published at five shillings. The Bible and New Testament will be arranged in paragraphs, or, in other words, their contents will be printed as literature. Mr. J. W. Mackail, of Balliol College, Oxford, who has edited an edition of the Æneid of Virgil is to contribute an introduction to the Eversley Bible. The first volume will be ready in the course of the autumn.

A volume which will appeal to artistic people is about to be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The subject of it is Early Florentine Woodcuts, and the writer is Dr. Paul Kristeller, a recognised authority on the matter. Collectors have a great esteem for the little woodcuts in the Florentine chap-boogs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The coming work consist of an introduction, a bibliography—the materials for which have been collected in every important library in Europe—and nearly 200 reproductions of woodcuts from unique blocks photographed by Dr. Kristeller. There will be two editions, both limited to a small number of copies.

Canon Eyton is contributing an introduction to a work of art which Messrs. Bliss, Sands and Co., will publish. The volume is described by the title Christ and His Mother in Italian Art, and it is edited by Miss Julia Cartwright. The subjects represented are the most celebrated Madonnas, Holy Families, Nativities, Crucifixions, and other settings portraying the various incidents in the life of Jesus Christ. Special permission has been obtained for the reproduction of the Leonardo cartoon, from the President of the Royal Academy, and of the Cowper Madonna, from Lord Cowper. The book will contain biographies of all the artists whose works are included with descriptive and historical notes on these works.

The new volume in the Grimm Library, which Mr. Nutt is issuing, will be one by Miss Jessie Weston on the Legend of Sir Gawain. Miss Weston's studies in reference to the Gawain legend are an important step forward in the process of separating the older and younger elements in the Arthurian romances. They also connect the story known to us from twelfth-century French literature with the far earlier and more primitive mythic saga of Ireland. Incidentally fresh evidence is adduced for the existence of a lost French source for Eschenbach's "Parzival," and the true relation of the English Sir Gawain and the Green Knight to the French version is discussed.

Within the next few weeks we shall get Miss Garrison Brinton's translation of Pellirsier's Literary Movement in France during the Nineteenth Century. M. Brunetiere has called that work no less the picture than the history of French literature. Miss Brinton expresses her appreciation thus—that Pellissier succeeds in endowing each phase of the French literary movement with its own peculiar life. Thus his book has the vivid charm and unbroken interest of a panoramic picture. Miss Brinton contributes a general introduction and a very full bibliography. Messrs. Putnam will publish the book here and in America.

Professor Dowden has finished the volume on which he has been engaged for Mr. Heinemann's Literatures of the World Series. He deals with French literature, while Dr. Garnett is writing on the literature of Italy. Mr. Edmund Gosse, the editor of the series, has also practically finished his volume on English literature. This series made a strong beginning with Professor Murray's work on the literature of the ancient Greeks. The interest so aroused promises to be maintained by the other volumes which are to come. For example, Dr. Brandes has been given the subject of modern Scandinavian literature. Or again, Japense literature is to be treated by Mr. W. G. Aston, late of the British Legation at Tokyo.

The Gentleman's Magazine, which is by a long way our oldest magazine, is at this moment circulating its 2,000th issue. The Gentleman's was founded at the beginning of 1731 by Edward Cave, a man of literary tastes and a publisher who cut some little figure in the London of his time. He was a friend and early patron of Samuel Johnson, who made the Parliamentary sketches in the Gentleman's a great institution. In those days Parliament was a sealed place to newspaper writers, but Johnson wrote many interesting sketches out of its proceedings. It was in his papers in the Gentleman's that he took care to dish the Whigs so heartily.

Hume described Bertrand du Guesclin as the first onsummate general that appeared in Europe. Dr. ine Staddard has written a life of Du Guesclin hich Messrs. Putnam are about to publish. "The ame of Bertrand du Guesclin," says Dr. Stoddard, is held in averago by Frenchmen to-day as that of e by whose efforts the unity of ancient France was cured." He was born in Brittany in the early rt of the fourteenth century, and rose by his pro- ss to be Constable of France. Dr. Stoddard has sited the scenes of the more famous of Du Guesn's battles.

Messrs. Cassell and Company are about to issue a y cheap edition of their well-known publication Dur own Country," describing the various local- s to which natural beauty, ancient remains, histori- events, or great industrial achievements have en renown in each of the three kingdoms. This edi- n, which contains about 2,000 quarto pages and 00 original illustrations, will be completed in nty-two weekly parts. A new and enlarged edi- will be commenced early next month of the en's London, Messrs. Cassell's popular pictorial k. In its new form it will fully represent London he Diamond Jubilee Year.

r. W. E. Norris's new novel, "Marietta's Marri- " will be ready early in the autumn. "Owen 's" story "Jetsam" is to be published by Messrs. to on September 9. As the title might suggest, a tale of the sea. Mr. Heinemann announces a me of four stories by the late Mr. Hubert Crack- orpe, with an introduction by Mr. Henry James. next issue in Macmillan's series of Illustrated dard Novels will be Marryat's "Masterman dy." Mr. David Hannay supplies an introduction. week or two Messrs. Putnam will publish a story Miss Annette Noble which concerns love and ptology. It is called "The Professor's Dilemma," dilemma being that the professor fell in love with girls at the same time. In the September num- of the *Pall Mall Magazine*, Mr. Quiller Couch inues the late Robert Louis Stevenson's un- hed story, "St. Ives." Messrs. Chatto are just pleting the publication of the popular edition of k Twain's writings.

der the title of "The Sepoy Revolt at Delhi," nel E. Vibart begins in the September number ne "Cornhill Magazine" a personal narrative of experiences in May 1857, the first instalment g devoted to the escape from the Main Guard on y 11. Mr. Pemberton Grund concludes his series rticles on the duels of all naitons, with a sketch luelling in the British Isles, and Sir Edward chey records his reminiscences of his cousin, rles Buller.

ALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your r is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The xican Hair Renewer," for it will positively re- e in every case, Grey or White hair, to its ginal colour without leaving the disagreeable smell most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly utiful, as well as promoting the growth of the r on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. k your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair newer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every- ere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, rringtion Road London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

*1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·690	N	1	91·[illegible]	77·6	77	...	15·53	—0·10
Sirsa	29·700	W	3	93·8	76·8	61	...	11·06	—0·25
Delhi	29·682	NW	4	93·2	78·4	61	...	16·20	—7·07
Agra	29·679	NW	5	94·5	76·9	70	...	32·44	+9·05
Cawnpore	29·674	WSW	5	94·3	75·6	79	...	23·52	...
Allahabad	29·660	NNW	6	94·1	77·3	83	..	38·53	+7·24
Jhansi	29·707	NW	3	93·6	77·2	66	...	22·71	—9·52
Jacobabad	29·868	E	3	99·5	78·1	77	...	4·00	+1·28
Karachi	29·749	WNW	15	89·3	78·0	76	...	10·21	+4·42
Jeypore	29·740	WNW	3	95·1	73·5	66	...	13·71	—10·09
Ajmere	29·761	W	6	87·[illegible]	76·1	[illegible]	..	20·64	+2·24
Deesa	29·777	WNW	7	91·2	75·5	83	..	15·94	—6·02
Ahmedabad	29·787	NNW	2	90·7	76·1	81	...	25·21	...
Bhuj	29·784	W	12	92·4	74·9	78	..	9·68	—2·84
Rajkot	29·805	WNW	8	87·9	73·3	86	0·38	22·10	—2·36
Ghadechi	29·783	W	7	90·6	...	83	0·03	14·25	..
Veraval	29·794	NNW	6	83·0	75·3	86	0·12	16·43	..
Neemuch	29·795	WSW	5	88·2	70·7	76	...	24·94	—1·59
Indore	29·788	NW	3	86·3	70·1	91	0·02	20·95	—4·63
Saugor	29·711	WNW	8	87·3	72·6	80	...	32·32	—5·39
Jubulpore	29·720	Calm	...	88·9	73·[illegible]	8[illegible]	...	42·30	—6·94
Hoshangabad	29·750	SSW	2	87·6	71·2	83	...	45·95	+1·52
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Raipur	29·659	Calm	6	86·3	75·1	85	1·08	30·57	—9·48
Nagpur	29·700	NW	7	92·3	76·1	78	0·01	30·95	—5·96
Amraoti	29·746	NNW	[illegible]	89·2	73·3	86	..	17·38	—8·76
Akola	29·772	WNW	9	89·0	74·7	86	0·40	16·51	—9·15
Surat	29·789	[illegible]W	5	91·1	78·1	81	...	30·18	—8·33
Malegaon	29·800	WSW	7	85·4	69·2	80	0·24	13·33	—1·83
Bombay	29·817	W	13	85·6	76·7	80	0·18	60·48	...
Poona	29·846	WSW	14	85·5	69·4	94	...	13·33	—2·36
Ahmednagar	29·806	W	9	88·8	68·9	81	...	4·25	..
Aurangabad	29·814	NW	5	87·3	68·7	81	0·01	14·86	...
Sholapur	29·811	SW	10	83·2	71·0	79	0·36	9·25	—9·59
Ratnagiri	29·829	WNW	6	83·4	78·9	77	0·03	106·23	+9·72
Belgaum	29·843	NNW	10	71·2	6[illegible]·3	95	0·06	34·85	+1·71
Goa	29·861	NW	5	80·0	74·4	95	1·13	89·51	...
Karwar	29·861	Calm	3	79·6	74·5	90	2·29	111·12	+5·73
Mangalore	29·877	E	2	76·8	7[illegible]·4	90	1·16	135·58	+39·87
Calicut	29·878	Calm	6	78·2	73·0	87	0·05	1[illegible]9·41	+49·49
Cochin	29·904	Calm	4	78·8	74·6	81	0·51	94·56	+28·91
Bangalore	29·892	WSW	11	78·7	66·8	95	0·55	16·48	+1·53
Secunderabad	29·767	WNW	12	82·7	70·3	81	0·01	15·85	—5·81
Masuliptam	29·710	NW	12	84·1	76·1	86	0·01	11·67	—8·32
Bellary	29·810	WNW	7	84·2	71·8	73	0·44	6·27	—1·15
Cuddapah	29·787	NW	L	84·0	74·7	86	0·41	18·43	+2·56
Madras	29·782	SW	8	84·0	74·5	78	0·03	18·89	+7·11
Coimbatore	29·873	SW	3	81·4	69·6	90	0·14	8·30	+4·05
Trichinopoly	29·828	C	2	85·1	72·9	70	...	9·12	+0·27
Negapatam	29·819	W	4	91·0	76·4	72	...	4·46	—4·51
Colombo	29·906	WSW	6	86·5	76·0	85	0·20	26·58	+8·13
Aden [7th]	29·740	S	9	98·3	86·3	49	...	0·62	+0·32

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·21 (63·50); G. T. H.=0·25 (64·17); St. G. H.=0·45 (66·87); C. P.=0·18 (60·48).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Berar, the Madras Presidency and at Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Nagpur, Raipur and Saugor, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bombay, 16 at Karachi, Nagpur and Akola, and 14 at Bhuj, Rajkot and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in defect of the normal at Sholapur, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 5° in excess at Ratnagiri. The lowest temperature in the shade was 64° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (2·29"), over an inch at Mangalore (1·16"), Goa (1·13") and Raipur (1·08"), light to moderate showers at Rajkote, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Ghadechi, Indore, Nagpur, Akola, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Calicut, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras. The abnormal chart indicates the probable existence of a depression to the eastwards of Raipur. The general weather conditions are favourable for rain in light or moderate showers in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

Wednesday:—Pressure has decreased all over the country. The change has been brisk over the Bay, the Peninsula and Central Provinces, and the depression over the head of the Bay has become deeper. This depression is the principal feature in the weather again to-day, and the centre still lies to the south of Saugor Island. Winds are cyclonic over the head of the Bay, but the force at coast stations is now here very strong over North-West and Central India and the Peninsula. The wind direction vary between north and west. Mean temperature has risen during the past 24 hours over the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana, but elsewhere the changes are generally slight and irregular. The heat is much less than usual over east and south of the Peninsula, the Punjab and Rajputana and part of Burma, while elsewhere the mean temperature is normal or in slight excess. The highest maximum is ninety-nine degrees at Jacobabad. Rain has again been fairly general in Burma, Bengal and the Peninsula, while scattered showers have occured over the Central Provinces and no rain has been received elsewhere. Principals amounts are over two inches at Akyab, Karwar, Sambalpur and over one inch at Tavoy, Moulmein, Balasore, False Point, Chaibassa, Mangalore, Mercara, Mormugoa, Raipur, Gapalpur and Raichur.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	63 60	62 73	66 82	59 73
Wednesday, September 8	0 12	0 25	0 61	0 75
Total	63 72	6[illegible] 98	6[illegible] 83	[illegible]0 48
Total fall to 8th Sept. 1896	86 92	85 38	91 91	86 08
Total fall to 7th Sept. 1895	69 69	59 11	59 53	59 63

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	106	62
Tuesday, September 7	0	77
Total	107	39
Total fall to 7th September 1896	131	3

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	195	87
Monday, September 6	1	40
Total	197	27

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	55	42
Monday, September 6	0	25
Total	55	67
Total during previous year up to 6th Sept.	61	3[illegible]

G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following stations up to week ending Friday 3rd September, 1897.

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jubbulpore	38	88	Nasik	15	49
Raver	18	70	Deolali	16	90
Nimbora	14	23	Ghoti	81	2
Bhadli	17	61	Nargaon	13	1
Jalgaon	20	56	Warangaon	14	65
Sirsoli	22	55	Hotgi	8	74
Mhasawad	15	96	Mohol	13	15
Maheji	23	30	Madha	14	91
Pachora	20	86	Barsi Road	10	33
Kajgaon	14	40	Kem	6	52
Chalisgaon	13	95	Jeur	5	93
Naydongri	11	96	Pomalwari	4	25
Nandgaon	12	29	Diksal	4	75
Manmar	5	71	Lonauli	154	96
Lasalgaon	8	69	Dhond	7	52
Khervadi	12	35	Talegaon	32	76

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the rainfall return for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.) 4th September, 1897:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	70	14	Ahmedabad	24	10
Panjoo	77	35	Viramgam	21	93
Vaiturana	79	94	Wadhwan	18	69
Palghur	89	65	Dabhoi	15	13
Gholwad	56	8	Sevalia	26	37
Damaun	57	27	Godhra	23	50
Bulsar	47	6	Patri	17	76
Nausari	42	32	Limkheda	27	65
Surat	28	89	Dohad	17	52
Kim	36	83	Amargarh	42	2
Broach	35	50	Rutlam	23	66
Baroda	26	16	Nagda	19	42
Mehmadabad	20	35			

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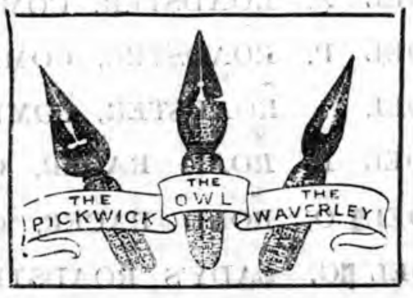

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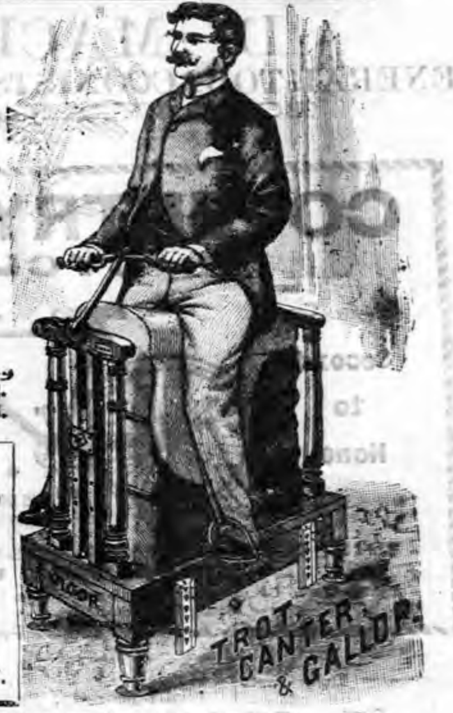

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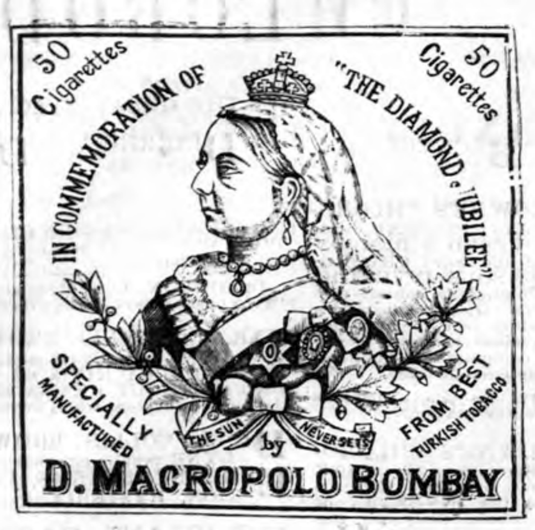
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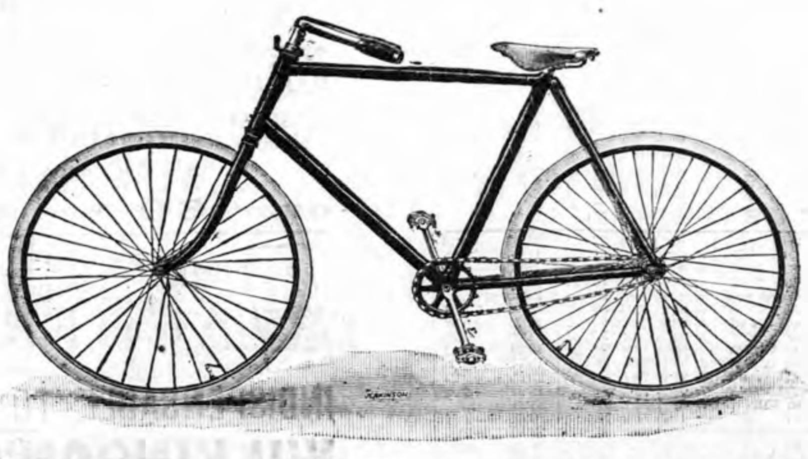

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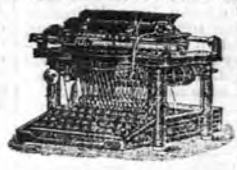

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